THE WEATHER

Forecast for North Carolina—Fair Monday, thunder showers at night or Tuesday west portion fair in east.

THE MORNING STAR

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VOL. XCIV—NO. 139. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1914 WHOLE NUMBER 13,730.

JAPAN DEMANDS GERMANY WITHDRAW WARSHIPS FROM THE ORIENT AND EVACUATE KIAU CHAU

Ultimatum From the Oriental Power Sent to Berlin by Six Different Routes Last Saturday—General Expectation in Tokio is That War Will Follow Ultimatum.

GIVES GERMANY ONE WEEK TO ANSWER DEMAND

Foreign Minister Confers With American Ambassador and Assures Him That American Interests in the Far East Will be Protected—German Port Will Likely be Scene of Battle Equal to That of Port Arthur.

Tokio, Japan, August 16. — Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau, and giving Germany until Saturday, August 23rd, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

Takaaki Kato, Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, American ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured, Japan, to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count Rex, German ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until August 23rd.

The Japanese minister today invited the peers, newspaper men and leading business men of Tokio to come to his office at noon, at 4 and at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively, when he made known to them the terms of the ultimatum and announced that he would give out the negotiations in connection with the alliance.

Japan's Ultimatum.

The ultimatum follows:

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement the Imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

"First: To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"Second: To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau-Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

"The Imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

German Post Prepared.

Inspired utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality but say that Great Britain, the allay of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau-Chau where it is storing provisions while its warships are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels. Such action, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia and accordingly after full and frank communication with Great Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

The Japanese war office summoned all newspaper men at 1 o'clock this afternoon in order that they might receive instructions in regard to the publication of news in the event of a state of war coming into force.

The text of the Japanese ultimatum has created a profound impression, although it had been predicted that Japan was making ready to participate in the war.

Count Okuma, the premier, and Takaaki Kato, the foreign minister, addressed meetings of merchants, members of parliament and others and counselled a calm attitude. They declared that Japan has no ambition for territorial aggrandizement.

In reply to a question propounded by a merchant, the foreign minister unequivocally denied reports that the United States had interfered in any way in the situation and he added, the United States was not likely to. Later, he said, the American government would be fully informed as to the Japanese position.

Kiau-Chau, from which Japan has demanded the withdrawal of Germany is a aown on the peninsular of Shan-Tung, China, leased with adjoining territory by German in 1898 and soon afterwards made a protectorate. The German territory has an area of about 200 square miles. Germany also controls an extended water front. Tsing-Tau, the seaport in the territory controlled by Germany is strongly fortified.

CHINA MAKES PREPARATIONS.

Japanese Ultimatum to Germany Handed to Chinese Government.

Peking, China, August 16.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese government and the foreign legations today.

As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with the Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms. Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation.

The statement in the Japanese ultimatum that Japan proposed to return Tsing-Tau to China is regarded hopefully by Chinese officials. The Chinese foreign board announced tonight that China realizes she cannot forcibly prevent transgression of her territory. She is, however, strengthening her forces at Tsinan with the view only to regulating Chinese affairs. A protest will be lodged if the allies land troops and go beyond the 50-kilometre limit allowed German troops for maneuvers.

According to Japanese figures the German troops at Tsing-Tau number 3,500.

There are several hundred reservists at the various treaty ports. It is not known where the German fleet has gone; it left port about ten days ago with colliers.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Text of International Contract Made Public at Washington.

Washington, August 16.—The text of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain, under which Japan has issued an ulti-

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE EUROPEAN-FAR EAST WAR SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL.

While the German forces are pushing forward through the Valley of the Meuse and still more extensive operations are in progress along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, where the French and German armies are in contact, Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau, a German protectorate, in China.

This territory comprises an area of 200 square miles, with 200 square miles additional in the bay. Tsing-Tau, the seat of the government of Tey, is the port where the German warships mobilized at the outbreak of hostilities.

Japan's ultimatum gives Germany until August 23rd, to comply with the demands. Owing to cable interruptions, however, Japan has not been able to deliver the ultimatum to Germany, and it is announced from Washington that the United States will undertake this task.

Peking reports that three British regiments have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go aboard transports, and it is presumed they will co-operate with the Japanese land forces, if force of arms is resorted to.

In Tokio the Japanese ultimatum has created a deep impression, and the Japanese premier and foreign minister have counselled the Japanese to maintain a calm attitude.

Late dispatches report an offensive movement by the French from Luneville to Sarbourg, but this is considered as merely an outpost affair.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Bulgaria.

The United States cruisers Tennessee and North Caroilna, bearing gold for Americans in Europe, have arrived at Falmouth.

ALL RIGHTS OF AMERICA TO BE RESPECTED BY JAPAN IS WORD SENT TO WASHINGTON

Washington, August 16.—The Japanese ambassador, Baron Chinda, tonight delivered to Secretary Bryan the written announcement of Japan that an ultimatum had been addressed to Germany requesting the latter's withdrawal from her field of activity in China. At the same time he communicated Japan's assurances to the United States that the utmost endeavor would be exercised to safeguard interests of this country and all others not immediately concerned in the present operations.

The United States, it became known, after Baron Chinda's call on Mr. Bryan, does not intend to be drawn in anyway into the controversy, regarding it as a matter purely between Germany and Japan. The American government considers satisfactory the promise of Japan of "eventual restoration to China" of the territory of Kiau-Chau.

The Japanese minister presented a communication from the foreign office at Tokio embodying the substance of the ultimatum and added a strong statement concerning Japan's purposes of maintaining the territorial integrity of China by restoring the territory of Kiau-Chau originally taken from China by Germany as an act of reprisal for the killing of German missionaries.

The statement made no direct reference to the United States but gave assurance in general that the interest of all powers interested in maintaining the territorial status quo in the Far East would be protected.

It developed as a result of the conference that Japan had no assurance up to the present time that its ultimatum had been delivered to Germany, owing to cable difficulties.

To make certain of its delivery a copy of the ultimatum will be communicated to Berlin through the channels of the American government.

One of Gravest Developments.

Japan's ultimatum to Germany was received by American officials as one of the gravest developments in the war situation, bringing for the first time the great military power of the Far East into a range of conflict heretofore confined within Europe.

The announcement of the ultimatum, demanding withdrawal of the German fleet from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau, was fully confirmed in official and diplomatic advices received here. The American government has been informed of what has been done, and has received assurances from Japan that every American interest will be amply safeguarded. The Japanese embassy, while reticent, is known to be fully advised as to what has occurred, and to be in constant cable communication with Tokio. Ambassador Chinda conferred with Secretary Bryan tonight and made the official announcement.

The salient features in this new and grave issue, made known through authoritative sources are:

"Japan's action was taken on the proposal of Great Britain and after full conferences which led to the determination that the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance applied to the present situation; the two allies, Great Britain and Japan, are therefore co-operating in the action now in progress.

"Japan's ultimatum is in the first instance a fulfillment of her part in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it is designed also an issue having arisen to terminate Germany's control of Kiau-Chau which Japan holds, endangers the integrity of China and the peace of the Orient."

Japan's Action Surprise.

Japan's action did not come as an entire surprise. It was the climax of a series of diplomatic moves in which the United States had been consulted.

Japan's assurances that she will maintain the integrity of China are regarded by American officials as satisfactory and there is no disposition here to believe the administration will assume any attitude other than that of passive observer should Japan declare war.

The Far East situation for several days has been regarded by officials as a delicate one. Almost simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe China appealed to the American government expressing the hope that she might reply on the previously expressed policy of the United States as an influence against the violation of her neutrality. The American government, it is understood, did not indicate what her attitude would be, preferring to outline her position as developments arose. Immediately Germany began to sound the American government as to the possibility of neutralizing the German provinces in China, and the attitude of Germany was conveyed informally through the United States to Japan.

Ambassador Guthrie, at Tokio, has had many conversations with the Japanese government in which the intimation was constantly given that the United States could feel assured of Japan's intention to maintain the integrity of China.

The military and naval conditions at Kiau-Chau and political events leading up to the present crisis were outlined today by a diplomat of the Far East. He pointed out that Kiau-Chau is the great German stronghold of the Orient and is considered as formidable as the fortress at Port Arthur. It is garrisoned by a German force of about 5,000 men. The entire establishment, military and naval is under a German military governor.

German Influence Permanent.

A net work of railways has made German influence paramount throughout the whole of the important province of Shan-Tung. The German naval force at Kiau-Chau consists chiefly of cruisers and gunboats.

It is expected therefore, that in the event of operations against Kiau-Chau, they would be of a military, rather than a naval character. Japanese strategists believe Germany would withdraw her ships within the harbor, mine the entrance and then depend on the military garrison and the strength of the fortress, to protect it against a movement from the land side. The Japanese fleet would station itself at the entrance of the harbor, much as it did at Port Arthur when the Russian fleet was held there, and that military forces would be brought from Japan to lay siege to the fortress from the land side.

From the Japanese standpoint Kiau-Chau's chief menace to Japan is that it lies directly opposite Korea, the great field of Japan's colonial development and just across the sea from the southerly Japanese islands.

Explaining the political effect of Germany's occupation of Kiau-Chau, this diplomatic authority on Oriental affairs said the issue presented today had its origin in the events of the Japan-China war. At that time, he said, Japan had taken Port Arthur from China, after a memorable contest. At this point, however, he said Germany took the lead among a group of European powers in demanding that Japan should not retain the fruits of her victory by holding Port Arthur. Yielding to this pressure Japan had relinquished this prize. Shortly after this a German fleet occupied Kiau-Chau, claiming it as an indemnity for alleged attacks on German missionaries. Since then Kiau-Chau has been steadily developed, until now with its fortress, its Hinterland and its outlying sections in Shan-Tung province, it represents, in the Japanese view, a formidable foothold of German influence.

Meantime, Russia no longer is at Port Arthur and England has given up her naval establishment at Wei-Hai-Wei. So it pointed out, Germany remains virtually alone among the European powers in North China.

Japan's constant avowed policy has been to get the return of Kiau-Chau to China and it is declared in authoritative Japanese quarters that Japan has no territorial aspirations whatever as to Kiau-Chau.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance is said to have been the decisive factor in bringing about the present step by Japan. This alliance was originally made in 1902. On July 13th, 1911 the alliance was extended for ten years, and also much enlarged. One important addition, affecting the Unuited States, was in Article four, which provided that neither of the contracing parties was obliged to go to war with a country with whom a treaty of arbitration was in force. As the United States has treaties of general arbitration both with Great Britain and with Japan, this new article four excepted this country from the operation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It is understood the recent exchanges between English and Japanese officials has brought out a view of Great Britian that her interests in the Far East were being endangered by operations of German warships and by the general conditions growing of of Germany's strong military position at Kiau-Chau.

Since the beginning of the European war, Japan has been preparing her military forces for all emergencies and has been concentrating her naval strength in the China seas. The American government has kept constantly advised of these movements and has expected that some decisive action on the part of Japan would follow in a formal communication to Germany as the latter's suggestion for the neutralization of the German provinces apparently did not meet with favor in Japan.

German's resources in the Far East are confined in the main to the 5,000 men garrisoned at Kiau-Chau. These have recently been augmented by all the German troops usually kept in and near Pekin, and Tien Tsin. This latter German force consists of 17 officers and 443 men.

Japan's warships and armies are all concentrated in the Orient Japan's naval stations in European Korea are within 250 miles of Kiau-Chau. There are about 1,200 United States marines and infantrymen stationed at Pekin.

At the Germany embassy no information had been received today concerning Japan's action and no comment as to the German view point of the crisis is available.

Kai Fu Shah Chinese minister here, shown the text of the ultimatum declined to comment, saying he had heard nothing from his government. He had not been officially informed of the ultimatum having heard of it only through the press notices. Among experienced diplomatists the fact has not escaped notice that Japan's ultimatum not only brings her into the active developments of the present conflict but also brings her diplomacy as a factor to be reckoned with the final councils of Europe are held to settle the strife.

DESPITE REPULSES GERMAN BATTALLIONS MOVE ONWARD

Decisive Encounter Along the Franco-Belgian Frontier Cannot Long be Delayed—Invaders Are Sweeping Along the Valley of the Meuse, South of Namur and Dinant.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA BOTH CLAIM VICTORY

In Fighting Along Austro-Belgian and Austro-Russian Borders, Bulgaria Proclaims State of War, But Thought to be a Precautionary Measure — French Claim Five Hundred Prisoners Have Been Taken.

London, Eng., August 16.—Despite repeated repulses, the German battalions continue to move forward for a decisive encounter, which cannot be delayed much longer.

While there has been a lull in the fighting in Northern Belgium, the invaders are sweeping along the valley of the Meuse, south of Namur, and have reached Dinant, where part of a strong French force, which is established behind that town, took the offensive, and defeated them.

The incident shows that the French crossed the Belgian frontier to join hands with their allies not a moment too soon. All along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier advance guards of the two opposing armies have come in contact, and, according to the French official reports, the Germans have been driven back everywhere with loss.

Strong French forces are in possession of all the passes of the Vosges mountains from the west as far as those leading down to Colmar. Further south, French forces are ready to proceed over the flat country toward Muelhausen.

The French have taken the offensive along the line from Luneville to Sarrebourg, on the German frontier, but here, as in the other theatres of war, the main armies have not come into contact.

On the Austro-Servian and Austro-Russian frontiers, both sides claim victory in encounters. But these can have little effect on the general result unless the Servians compel the Austrians to send stronger forces in an attempt to subdue them.

Austria is preparing to resist an attack on her Adriatic shores, which possibly will be undertaken by the joint Anglo-French fleet.

It is explained that a state of siege, which has been proclaimed in Bulgaria, simply is a precautionary measure so the country will be prepared in an emergency.

DARING FRENCH AVIATORS.

Story Reaches Paris of Brilliant Deeds of the Airmen on Border.

Paris, August 16.—Details of a daring exploit at Metz, carried out by French military aviators, were given today in an official communication issued by the war office which says:

"At half past five on Friday evening Lieutenant Cesari and Corporal Prudhomme, flying in separate aeroplanes, left the French fortress of Verdun with orders to reconnoiter and, if possible, destroy the dirigible balloon shed in the German fortress of Metz.

"Lieutenant Cesari flew over the fortress at a height of nearly 9,000 feet while Corporal Prudhomme remained at the lower altitude of about 6,800 feet. A terrific fire was directed on the two aviators from the fortress garrison and during the fusillade the motor of the lieutenant's aeroplane stopped. As he did not wish to fail in his mission he began to volplane and while doing this threw a bomb with marvelous coolness. Shortly afterward he succeeded in getting his motor started.

"In the meanwhile the corporal had hurled his projectile also.

"The smoke over the city prevented the aviators seeing whether they had been successful but they believed they had achieved their purpose and flew away amid a rain of shells from quick-firing guns. They returned safely to Verdun."

Concerning Fighting.

The official communication continues:

"Belgian and German troops were reported to be fighting today near Dinant to the south of Namur, Belgium. French troops also were in the vicinity.

"More than 500 German soldiers were taken prisoners by the French when they occupied a number of mountains of the vicinity of Donon or Rougemont on the border of German Lorraine Friday.

"The Dutch troops in The Netherlands provinces of North Brabant and Limburg, are showing discontent against the Germans, whom they accuse of being responsible for the actual situation. Dutch officers are finding difficulty in controlling their men.

"Further tales of the fighting around Balmont and Cirey-Sur-Vezouze in the French department of Meurthe-Et- Moselle, show the Germans were strongly entrenched behind earthworks, near Blamont when Friday evening the French divisions began their attack. The German outposts repulsed the French who at daybreak the following day resumed the offensive, supported by artillery. They succeeded during the afternoon in taking Blamont and Cirey. The German troops then occupied the heights to the north and from there they were also driven.

"The German casualties were severe.

"All the German and Austrian people resident in Morocco have been expelled by French authorities and it is alleged they have extended their intrigues with the natives since the beginning of the war.

"The transportation of troops and provisions in France prevents for the moment the resumption of normal railroad traffic, but later it will be possible to increase the number of trains.

"German troops while evacuating a number of villages in Southern Alsace, committed many acts of brutality. Our troops found many houses burned and corpses riddled with bullets in the streets, notably at Dannemarie, near Altkirsch in Southern Alsace."

A dispatch from Rome received by the Havas agency today says the Tribunal asserts it has learned from a good source that Greece has decided to demand explanations of Constantinople about the mobilization of the Turkish troops on the frontier of Thrace and that if the Turkish government's reply is not satisfactory Greece will mobilize her army.

Report of Battle Confirmed.

An official note issued by the war office confirms the report of a battle today at Dinant, Belgium. It says:

"A division of German cavalry supported by some battalions of infantry, attacked Dinant today. The French cavalry repulsed the German troops who retired in disorder.

"The French troops captured some hundreds of German cavalry horses.

"The high spirits of the French troops greatly encouraged the Belgians."

An official dispatch issued today says

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMANY OFFERS LINER TO AMERICA

To Bring Home Marooned Citizens in Her Borders.

OTHERS TO DO LIKEWISE

Nations of Europe Anxious to Get Americans Home—Arrangements Rapidly Being Made for Their Return—Will Accept.

Washington, August 16.—A new avenue of exit for Americans stranded in Europe was opened today when the German government offered the United States a Hamburg-American Line steamer which would fly the American flag to bring home refugees. There was every indication that Secretary Garrison, chairman of the government board of relief, would accept the offer.

The opinion was expressed that some of the other nations at war would devote liners to bringing Americans home. Hope was expressed that sufficient facilities would be found so that the plan of sending United States transports abroad might be abandoned.

While the Berlin government has suggested that any German ship employed can sail from New York around the north coast of Scotland for German ports, it appeared probable that an attempt would be made to agree on a Mediterrannean route to avoid danger of encountering mines.

Mr. Garrison asked the American embassies at Berlin nad Vienna to determine the number of Americans in Austria and Germany, who want to come home. Minister Stovall, at Berne, reported there were about 10,000 Americans in Switzerland, who seek transportation.

JAPAN DEMANDS GERMANY WITHDRAW

(Continued from Page One.)

matum to Germany, became available here today and is as follows:

"Agreement of Alliance Between the United Kingdom and Japan.

"Signed at London July 13, 1911.

"Preamble.

"The government of Great Britain and the government of Japan having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation snice the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the twelfth of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

"(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

"(b) The preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

Defense of Special Interests.

"(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions.

"Article I—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common what measures should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

"Article II—If by reason of unprovoked or aggressive action wherever arising on the part of any power or powers either high contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Article III—The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

"Article IV—Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with which such treaty or arbitration is in force.

"Article V—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement and the means by which such assistance is to be made available will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

"Article VI—The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

"In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall ipso facto continue until peace is concluded. (Signed)

"E. GREY,

"Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Etc.

"TAKAAKI KATO,

"Ambassador Extraordinary."

The foregoing is the latest revised text, and the one at present in operation.

On board the Steamer Principe di Undine (By wireless via Cadiz), Spain, August 15.—The steamer Principe di Undine, with more than 400 Americans aboard, from Genoa, passed Gibraltar at 7:20 tonight.

MOUNTAIN BATTLE OVER AND BANDITS ARE DEAD

Killed Six Men and Seriously Wounded Two Others.

Practically All of Money Secured When Mine Employes Were Killed, is Recovered by Officers in the Party.

Williamson, W. Va., August 16.—Latest reports from War Eagle, where five bandits and a posse battled yesterday and today are that all the bandits are dead. Three officers were killed and two seriously wounded in the battle. All but $1,700 of the $8,000 taken when the bandits killed the paymaster of the Glen Alum Fuel Company and two guards last Friday has been recovered, reports say.

The chase ended today when the mountain cave into which the desperadoes had retreated was dynamited and the men killed. The deathes of the bandits brought the number of fatalities to eleven.

Pursued by a posse of detectives and deputy sheriffs the desperadoes fled to the mountains Friday night. In a battle last night Detective Burwell was killed and Deputy Sheriffs Edward Mountan and Jacob Reeves were injured probably fatally. The bandits then retreated to a cave five miles from War Eagle and held the posse at bay. Detective Lando, Tiller and Belcher were killed early today. The attacking force today began throwing dynamite bombs against the mountain side and finally a missle was hurled into the cave, whore it exploded. The posse entered the cave and found five mutilated bodies. The valise which had contained the compaines pay roll was found in the cave. Five hundred dollars of the 9,000 was missing.

The bandits were recognized as Italian miners, who had been discharged from the employ of from the Glen Alum company.

DREADED DISEASE IS HARD TO ERADICATE

Another Case of Bubonic Plague in New Orleans.

Negro Woman Sick Several Days, Was Found to Have the Plague—Died Yesterday—Seventeenth Case and Seventh Dead.

New Orleans, August 16.—With the death here tonight of Mary Hooper, a negress, the number of bubonic plague victims was brought to seven. The woman was the 19th person to contract the contagion since its appearance here on June 27. She became ill two days ago and died a few hours after Federal health authorities today had announced that a diagnosis had confirmed her malady as plaugue.

FUNERAL OF VICTIMS HELD AT SPRING GREEN.

Former Husband of Woman and Man for Whom She Left Him Together.

Spring Green, Wis., August 16.—The murder yesterday of Mamah Bouton Borthwick, her children, John and Martha Cheney, and two others, by Julian Carleton, a negro, brought together here today her former husband, Edwin H. Cheney, and the man from whom she left him, Frank Lloyd Wright, the wealthy Chicago architect.

Cheney and Wright spent the day under the same roof, but almost without speaking. Wright came to take charge of the body of the former Mrs. Cheney. Cheney's missio nwas to claim the bodies of the children who had lived with their mother in Wright's Spring Green bungalow since their mother's divorce and re-marriage.

Wright decided on an immediate burial of Mrs. Borthwick's body and this evening submerged in a mass of flowers and attended only by Wright, his son and two relatives, the body was removed to the Wright lot in a cemetery. There was no ceremony.

Thomas Brunker, a laborer on the Wright estate, who last night was reported having died from his wounds, still was living tonight. The motive actuating Carleton, the negro chef, in his murderous attack still is a mystery.

MAKES ENTRANCE TUESDAY.

All of Rebel Troops Will be in Mexico City to Welcome Carranza.

Mexico City, August 16. — General Carranza will enter Mexico City Tuesday, it was announced today. By that time it is expected all the Constitutionalist troops, including General Villa, with 20,000 men, will have arrived, and that the members of Carranza's cabinet also will be here. Troops continued to pour into the city today to augment the 12,000 Obregon led Saturday.

It was reported today that 5,000 Federal troops at Guadeloupe had stated they would not abide by the peace treaty but would continue fighting. They are virtually surrounded by Constitutionalists.

TETANUS SERUM WANTED.

Austria Calls for Supply From New York Health Department.

(New York Times.)

A rush order for 50 litres of tetanus serum for use in gunshot wounds among the Austrian soldiers has been received by the city health authorities from the Vienna Serum Institute, it was announced today. The health department has not that quantity on hand, and orders were issued to physicians at the city's laboratories at Otisville, N. Y., to have serum extracted from horses at once. The fluid is expected to be ready by Saturday.

—Julia Crawford, colored, was arrested early this morning by Officers Frank George and B. W. Jacobs on a charge of violating the prohibition law and lodged in the city prison.

How the Seat of Empire of Finance and Commerce is Passing to the United States

(MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

If, in an altruistic spirit, the countries of Europe had desired to bring about the largest possible development of this country; if they had desired to transfer the seat of the empire of commerce and finance and industry to the United States, they could not in any other way have accomplished it so effectively as they are doing for they will bring about these results by their own disasters following this terrific war.

Nature has so marvelously endowed this country with almost limitless resources for material development that we have here the foundation on which to build a manufacturing structure far greater than that of all of Europe.

We have an area capable of supporting a population larger than that of Europe.

We have the raw materials with which to keep these people busy in industrial activities and the land on which to produce the food stuffs.

Here are resources sufficiently great and diversified to provide employment for hundreds of millions and here, too, are the resources for feeding and for clothing them.

The combination of advantages is nowhere else matched on earth. Nothing else like it is known to mankind.

Europe has for many years nated with envy and jealousy our great development in material things, but it has viewed with still greater envy our matchless resources in all of the raw materials which furnish the foundation for every line of manufacturing known.

The conditions which exist in Europe will literally compel a development here whenever the war is ended far greater than we have seen in the past. This war will put the United States ahead 50 years in its domination of the finance and commerce of the world and throw Europe back 50 years. Within 12 months after the war has ended, this country will hold a more dominating position in the finance and commerce of the world than it could have held in 50 years of peace. Sad as it may be that our progress will be built on the wreck and ruin of material things and on the death of millions of men and the wastage of billions of wealth in Europe, nevertheless, this is the opportunity which the people of Europe are forcing upon us.

Then, too, there are other phases of National life and activity as a result of this war which will be of benefit to our country. In this time of strife when financial ruin for a few days threatened the country, the National Government and the people at large turned for safety and protection to the very banking interests which for years they had been advancing. And not only did the fierce financial storm which threatened us drive this Government and the people to seek the protection of the financial forces of the country, the very forces which yellow journalism and the people for which yellow journalism stands had been denouncing, but Europe, likewise, turned to these ver yinstitutions that they might help to meet some of their problems.

If there is in our people, and surely all must admit that there is, the capability of learning by sad experience they will learn through this situation to think less harshly of our great business leaders and to recognize their integrity of character, as well as their strength in financial affairs. The Government and the business interests of the country have been brought into closer co-operation than for many years, and out of this much good will come.

We have been brought as a nation into closer touch; and bankers and manufacturers, financiers and Government officials have all learned to know each other somewhat better, have learned to see each other face to face and eye to eye, and this is worth much. We have at the same time learned the need of safeguarding our future against the conditions which now prevail and learned the need of building up a Merchant marine in keeping with our resources and the possibilities of our commerce.

Moreover, as a nation we have been taught as we could not have been taught in any other way the supreme necessity of a great merchant marine. For years men who have foreseen the possibility of this condition have labored in vain to awaken our country to the importance of the subject. The necessity for a merchant marine has never been so clearly recognized as it is now. Indeed, many people have scouted at the need of it, and said that we could more wisely depend upon European ships to carry our stuff abroad, because they could do it at a lower cost than could American ships, and that, therefore, we were making a profit by letting them do the carrying trade. In the last two weeks, the people of this country, the farmer who produces the grain and the cotton, the banker, the manufacturer and the capitalist, have suffered a greater aggregate loss than the amount that would have been needed, even under a most liberal subsidy, to have built up a merchant marine equal to present needs.

The cotton growers of the South and the grain growers of the West have been told that they were not interested in ocean shipping, and that it did not concern them whether the United States had a merchant marine or not. They have now learned by a sad and costly experience that they need this merchant marine more than the manufacturers and capitalists, and far more than the men who have been the leaders for twenty-five years or more in advocating the development of our shipping interests.

We should immediately pass legislation that would stimulate the building in our own ship yards of a merchant marine in keeping with our needs for in no other way can we adequately develop our shipbuilding facilities and safeguard our future.

While we have thus been learning these vital lessons, we have at the same time been suddenly thrust by all the powers of Europe into the center of the stage to do the great work of maintaining the world's financial equilibrium and shaping the financial and business affairs of the world.

The seat of empire of finance and commerce and industry is already preparing to transfer its home to this, the most supremely blessed land upon which the sun shines.

What matters so far as we as a nation are concerned, the difficulties of the moment in the light of the limitless opportunities of the coming years. Well may our people of all sections put aside doubts and fears and pessimism and go forward in the broad upbuilding of every business interest.

Very truly yours,
RICHARD A. EDMONDS,
Editor.

Baltimore, Aug. 13.

DESPITE REPULSES GERMAN BATTALLIONS GO ONWARD

(Continued from Page One.)

the French have succeeded in driving further back the Bavarian corps which already had retreated near Cirey. Germans taken prisoners after the battle at Magienne and Billom declared the French fire demoralized them. A number of Poles captured, asserted that they sought to be taken. Some of the Germans declared the war was absurd and said it had been opposed in numerous cities.

All the prisoners complained of being badly fed.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

When They Attempted to Cross River Into Servia.

London (11:55 P. M.), August 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Nish, Servia, says Austrian troops at 11 o'clock Thursday night tried to pass the Save river under protection of artillery, but were compelled to retire in disorder by a well-sustained Servian cannonade. Many were taken prisoners.

The dispatch adds that two boatloads of Austrian soldiers were sunk near Belgrade by Servian artillery.

All attempts by the Austrians to pierce Servian territory on the Danube have failed.

The bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians continues nightly.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

French Official Statement Thus Characterizes Engagement.

London, August 16.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's says the official account of the fighting Friday and Saturday between French and German troops at Blamont and Cirey-Sur-Vezouze adds that "the affair was a particularly brilliant one. The German force consisted of a Bavarian army corps. When the Germans occupied the northern heights the French troops executed a grand flanking movement, which forced the commander of the Bavarian army corps to retire in the direction of Saarbourg. The engagement was a hot one. The morale of the French troops was excellent. Friday the French occupied an angle of the Donon river and took more than five hundred prisoners."

A dispatch to Reuter's from Brussels says it is officially declared that the general situation has not changed since yesterday evening. The official communication adds: "There are no signs of any large body of Germans in front of any point of this line. The impression is that the operations have been momentarily arrested."

A St. Petersburg dispatch to Reuter's says it is officially declared there that there is no truth in the suggestion that Germans in Russia are being transported to Siberia. The official communication adds that two German destroyers have bombarded Polangen, a Russian town on the Baltic, but without damage.

German Cavalry in Prussia.

German cavalry is officially reported to be concentrating in Eastern Prussia on the Russian border, and German reserve troops are said to be advancing to the southward along the frontier.

The offlical press bureau of the British war office and admiralty today says:

"The Germans are suffering from a shortage of horses, thousands of which have been killed or taken by the Belgians, and the German army is unable to obtain more from Germany.

A Reuter dispatch from Paris does not contain confirmation of the report that General Von Deimling, commander of the Fifth German corps, had been taken prisoner by the French. It mentioned, however, that he had been wounded.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Austrian troops evacuated the towns of Kielce and Chencin, in Russian Poland, on August 13, after an attack by Russian cavalry, which dispersed a body of 800 Czech inhabitants of Sokal, in Austrian Galicia, who were supported by the Tenth regiment of Austrian dragoons.

Socialists Revolt.

A dispatch received by the Central News from Rome says:

Fugitives arriving here from Berlin declare the Socialists are rising in revolt throughout Germany, following the execution of their leader, Dr. Liebnecht.

A dispatch to Exchange Telegraph Company, from Ancona, Italy, reports the arrival of the English consul from Trieste, Austria. The consul states that he had to fly for his life when England declared war against Austria.

A Lisbon dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company announces that the Portuguese cabinet has decided to strengthen the garrisons in Portuguese Africa and to increase the number of its war vessels by arming merchantmen.

NO MOVEMENT REPORTED

Toward Brussels by the Germans, According to Late Dispatches.

London (Midnight), August 16.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says:

"No German movement is reported toward Brussels, an dthere does not seem to be further fear of such advances. The German tactics appear to have been badly disorganized by the resistance of the Liege forts which are still intact.

"Since Friday the advance of the French has become very determined with the result, that the French victory at Dinant will prove important.

"The Belgian army is strongly entrenched to the north and German attack on Haelon and Diest has been broken up. It therefore is safe to conclude that portion of the allies' defense is excellent."

DRASTIC MEASURES USED.

Germans Report Private Citizens Fire on Soldiers From Ambush.

Berlin (via Copenhagen and London), August 16.—The Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency of Germany, circulates the following:

"The conduct of the Russians in those places taken by us appears, like the conduct of the Belgian population toward the German troops, contrary to the laws of nations.

"Last night shots were fired on German troops from ambush at Kalisse in Russian-Poland. Two soldiers were killed and 20 or 30 wounded. It seems undoubtedly that the attack was delivered by non-military inhabitants of the place, and it is suspected that these bands are connected with the government.

"As in France and Belgium the German troops will act drastically to suppress outrages."

SITUATION AT LIEGE

Is Quiet, According to Reports Received at Brussels Last Night.

Brussels (via Paris, 12:35 P. M.), August 16.—An official communication issued at noon today says the situation at Liege is quiet. The forts have not been affected by the German fire.

A German commander who had received a ball in the hip had his wound treated and continued to give orders fro ma wheeled chair.

The minister of war has no knowledge of the death of General von Emmich, commander of the Tenth German army corps.

Maximum prices of provisions were fixed today by royal decree.

FORWARD MOVEMENT

Develops All Along the Line of Troops Facing Each Other.

Paris, August 16.—The following official statement was issued today:

"A forward movement developed today all along the front from Rechicourt-Rixingen, in Lorraine, eleven miles southwest of Saaresbourg, to Sainte Marie Aux-Tines. We carried the latter and advanced into the region of Saint Blaise.

"French troops who occupied Donan Saturday continued to advance. We have taken 1,000 prisoners in addition to 500 Friday. Large quantities of equipment were abandoned by the Germans. We pushed as far as Lorquin Height, capturing a convoy belonging to a cavalry division.

"The Germans attacked Dinante. Their force consisted of a guard division and the first cavalry division supported by several battalions of infantry and machine gun companies. When these forces appeared on the left bank, the French attacked with vigor. The Germans soon gave way and re-crossed the Meuse in disorder. Many who failed to reach the bridge fell into the river and were drowned.

"A French light cavalry regiment followed over the river and pursued the Germans. This regiment put to flight and drove before it greatly superior forces of German artillery.

"Russian mobilization has been carried out witho remarkable rapidity. The army is ready to assume the offensive. Already in Galicia Russian cavalry has crossed the frontier, driving back the Austrians. Farther east an Austrian detachment has been defeated.

"Troops also are moving against Germany."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Mixed Crew on British Tramp at Norfolk Refuse to Leave Port.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 16.—Twenty-two members of the crew of the British tramp steamer Oakland Grange have refused to proceed with the voyage to Port Castries, claiming the coal cargo is contraband of war. The nationalities represented by the crew are German, Belgian, Scandinavian, Russian, British and Holland. The case is now being held under advisement by the United States commissioner, and his decision will be made tomorrow.

TURKEY REMAINS NEUTRAL.

Minister at Washington Issues Official Statement Last Night.

Washington, August 16.—The Turkish ambassador, A. Rustem Bey tonight issued the following statement:

"The statement having been attributed to me in the press that Turkey is on the point of joining in the European conflict, I hasten to declare that a cablegram from the Turkish minister of foreign affairs informs me, that to leave no doubt as to her intentions, the Porte once more asserts categorically her determination to observe a strict neutrality."

BERLIN DENIES REPORT.

Wireless Message Received in London —Papers Give it Publicity.

London, August 16.—The following dispatch received by wirless from Berlin was given to London newspapers tonight:

"The reports of a big Austro-Servian battle, circulated in Paris and London are untrue.

"Unimportant engagements have taken place in Togoland (German West Africa) between patrol and invading French troops. The enemy lost three men killed, but there were no German losses. English troops also have entered Togoland but have not came in contact with the Germans."

TENNESSEE AT FALMOUTH.

Gold Laden Cruiser Ends Voyage—Battleships Were Sighted.

Falmouth, Eng., August 16.—The United States cruiser Tennessee and North Carolina dropped anchor in Falmouth harbor tonight. The North Carolina reached port at 7 o'clock about a half hour before her sister ship. Scores of boats swarmed around the cruisers, their occupants cheering and waving handkerchiefs.

Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckenridge who is acting as the director representative of the government said the voyage was uneventful. Two warships were sighted, one English and the other French. They steamed towards the Tennessee, but when they observed the Stars and Stripes, the admiral aboard the British ship fired a salute.

Secretary Breckenride left Falmouth on a special train for London. A small amount of the Tennessee's cargo of $5,000,000 in gold will be distributed in London. The remainder is destined for the continent. The gold for London will be despatched by train tomorrow morning. The Tennessee and North Carolina will proceed Tuesday, calling first at Cherbourg. The cruisers will then separate and proceed for different points.

San Diego, Cal., August 16.—The Japanese armored cruiser Idzumo has received orders from Tokio to be ready to sail on thirty minutes' notice. The cruiser's crew today was filling all bunkers with fuel. Captain Moriyama expects to leave port in 24 hours but said he did not believe the Idzumo would return to Japan for some time. The German cruiser Leipis is somewhere off San Francisco and her companion, the Nrnberg, is farther north.

AMERICA IS TO BENEFIT BY THE EUROPEAN WAR

Events of the Past Few Years Have Prepared the United States to Reap a Great Harvest From Present Hostilities in Europe—American Merchant Marine to be a Fact.

(By J. Blanding Haman.)

War in itself is a terrible thing, but looking back over the world's history, we see where each war has been followed by a period of better feeling and of a more open commercial trade between nations. Like the thunder storm clears the atmosphere, so does war relieve pent-up feelings and international jealousies. It causes the great powers of the world to have a more wholesome respect for other powers, whether large or small, and each clash between nation and nation leads ever toward the universal peace.

As a usual thing, each war sees the downfall of some nation, each armed clash sees some change in the maps of the earth, each conflict sees its hundreds and thousands of dead men who have paid the toll charged by the God of War, and the hostilities now going on in Europe will be no exception.

Thousands of lives will be lost and millions of dollars' worth of property will be destroyed before the war will come to a close, and the greater the loss of life, the greater the damage to property, the sooner will the war end and the sooner will universal peace be a thing of reality rather than a dream.

Every war brings a direct benefit to some nation, and in this case the United States stands ready to benefit both directly and indirectly from the general conflict now raging in Europe.

Standing alone as she does, the American government is today the only world-wide power absolutely neutral in the trouble. Other smaller nations are neutral, but have not the power to command that their neutrality be respected. As long as the United States does not meddle in the affairs of those nations now at war, those nations will respect her neutrality, because they have been taught to realize her strength and her determination that the Stars and Stripes shall be respected the world over. The smaller nations look to the United States as their friend in neutrality, and this feeling promises to build up a substantial and everlasting friend ship in both diplomatic and business relations between the United States and these countries, especially those of South America.

For years the republics of South America have looked upon the Monroe Doctrine as one of aggression, and have been suspicious that our friendship toward them was for ulterior purposes. That being the case, the majority of their trade turned to Europe, and their material was bought secondhanded. Europe bought from America and sold to South America. The speech made by President Woodrow Wilson at Mobile before the Southern Commercial Congress in regard to Pan-American trade caused the people of South America to begin to think differently toward the United States.

Backing his public utterances with action, President Wilson urged the payment of money justly due Colombia for the trouble with Panama during the Roosevelt administration. Other acts of friendship and respect shown the republics of the South added coals of fire to the feeling kindled by his Mobile speech.

The outcome of the A. B. C. mediation at Niagara Falls aided in the establishment of a better feeling between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. At one time it looked as though intervention in Mexico by the United States was a certainty, and there are some now who think that the United States government did wrong in not invading Mexico, but the diplomatists of the world admit that the Wilson-Bryan peace policy is better than war, and the hot-blooded Americans who think otherwise must soon come to see it as does the world.

All Europe is at war. How long that war will last cannot be known. The cost of that war will be enormous. Excepting the factories that turn out war material and ammunition, the European industries stand idle, her cotton mills are empty and the tools of the farmer rust in the fields while he is away at war. Even should the war be ended within six months, years will pass before Europe will recover from the drain on her resources and her manhood. Where she has exported, she will now hardly be able to support herself. For years to come, both during and after the war, Europe must buy her every need abroad and her most logical market is America. Not only Europe must buy elsewhere, but those countries which Europe has been supplying must buy elsewhere and America offers to them the same market that she offers to Europe.

America has what they need and what they must have, and America stands on the eve of enjoying the greatest international commerce of any nation in the history of the world.

Like Europe, the United States at the present time is undergoing a financial crisis. The great international credit system has tumbled and out of its ruins America will rise with a system of her own and the world will have to adopt it. The European trouble, coming as it does, assures the Federal Reserve System of success. Necessity is the mother of invention. We have invented a new system and necessity will see that we make it a success. We are building a new financial foundation and we are building it to stay. There is no one to stand afar off and criticise, for the critics have no system of their own.

The darkest hour comes just before dawn. America is suffering now, and will for awhile, will suffer until she has worked out her new problem of financing the greatest crops in her history with the export rates temporarily shut off, will suffer until the American people learn that her new financial system is far better than the old. But the sun of a new era is rising on the Americas, and are long its joyous rays of a larger commerce and a greater friendship will shine full upon them.

America is a great exporter of meat, wheat and cotton. At the present time it is impossible to export any of these things to Europe because of the war. Very little of our products are exported across the Pacific.

With a prospect of a thirteen million bale crop of cotton for this year, the American government faces a problem of financing it. Many millions of these bales are annually shipped to Europe, where the cotton is made into cloth. The cloth is then exported to other countries, some of it even being sent back to this country. Europe cannot manufacture cloth now, while she is at war. America cannot ship cotton there while the war continues, other countries cannot buy cloth from Europe while hostilities are on. What is to be done with those thirteen million bales of cotton? The logical answer is for the American cotton manufacturer to make it into cloth, for the American wholesale dealer to take advantage of the friendly feeling toward America resulting from the Wilson policy, and to utilize that part of the cotton crop that is usually sent to Europe in making cloth and in selling it to those who usually buy from Europe. It is the same with wheat and meat and with steel. America raises enough to feed herself and to spare. Why should America be denied the right to sell her surplus to her neighbors because all Europe is at war?

Congress is amending the laws of the United States to admit of foreign built vessels registering under the Stars and Stripes during the war in Europe, in order that they may sail the high seas without risk of capture. This amendment requires that those vessels taking advantage of this act must register permanently and not temporarily. That means that for every vessel which registers under the American flag another ship is added to the American Merchant Marine.

England and Germany compete on the high seas in the way of merchant marines. Those two countries having the largest of any two nations in the world. America does not rank third nor fourth, but several points further down the list. Under this new act America has a chance to get a merchant marine next to none. With the two leading commercial nations at war a large number of the merchant vessels of these two belligerents, and especially the small tramp steamers, flying those colors, will prefer to register under the American colors rather than to seek some neutral port and lay up there until the war is over. To sail the high seas means capture, to tie up in some neutral port perhaps for years means ruin, to register under the Stars and Stripes means business, and plenty of it.

America has millions of tons of exports to go to foreign lands. America has been exporting these millions of tons in bottoms flying other flags. The foreign bottoms have suddenly been taken away from America and she must supply her own vessels to carry her exports. This emergency finds only about one hundred vessels flying the American flag capable of making transoceanic trips and for that reason this amendment to the Panama Canal Shipping Act is to be passed.

America has things to ship to other lands and will ship them in her own bottoms. She has cotton to spin and will spin it in her factories and will sell it where she pleases. She has bread and meat to spare, and will carry it in her own bottoms to those who need it. America is to be as independent on the sea as she has been on the land. She is destined to be the greatest nation of all on both land and sea, and she will wear her honors as they should be worn, and not in a manner to create envy or jealousy among other nations, but rather will the other nations be proud that the United States is here to benefit by their misfortune.

A greater commerce will follow the present European war, and the majority of that commerce will be in the name of the great American republic. Better international feeling will result from the strife, and America will be the heart of that feeling. The entire world will look to America as the leading nation of them all, and the world will rejoice in the fact.

Perhaps some nation will be crushed in the prevailing strife in Europe, perhaps the map of that continent will be changed, but, regardless of the outcome, regardless of who wins or who loses the United States will benefit as no other nation can. She will come from the battle ground, not bloody, not guilty of having taken the life of man, but with the world's commerce in her grasp and a great merchant marine to transport it, and, in addition, she will know how to feed and clothe herself and to prepare food and wearing apparel for others. Her's will indeed be a victory, but a victory of peace.

WAR BULLETINS

London, Aug. 16.—11:25 P. M. — A Vienna dispatch to Reuter's says it is semi-officially announced that the Austrian troops have invaded Servia at several points.

Rome, August 16.—Pope Pius was ordered to bed today for a complete rest. He is suffering from gouty catarrh. Today his condition was worse. Dr. Marchiafava ordered that all audiences by the Pope be suspended.

London, August 16. — 5:55 P. M. — The official bureau issued a statement today saying that a state of siege had been officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

NO RELIGIOUS CLEAVAGE.

Only Part of Church in the War is to Deplore It.

(Springfield Republican.)

Fortunately no religious cleavage comes in to add bitterness to the war, as was the case in the Balkans. Germany is predominantly but not aggressively Protestant, but Austria-Hungary is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. On the other side Russia, with Servia, represents the eastern, or orthodox wing of the Catholic church. Protestant England and Scotland stand side by side with predominantly Catholic Ireland, and France is more Catholic than anything else, while Catholic Italy at the south and Protestant Scandinavia at the north, hold aloof. If there is any division within countries it is not on religious but racial or national lines. In Alsace-Lorraine, where the Catholic influence is strong, the church has been anti-Prussian, and Bismarck's Kulturkampf did much to strengthen this hostility, but if the people sympathize with the French it is not on religious grounds. In Prussian Poland, too, the church question has in the past intensified hostility to Prussian rule, but it is wholly swallowed up in such a crisis as this. The only part of the church in the war is to deplore it, and it is not surprising to hear from Rome that the Pope is well-nigh prostrated with grief.

HENRY CLEWS FAR MORE CONFIDENT OF OUTCOME

Initial Shock of Business Is Now Over

Financial Trouble Resulting From Outbreak of Hostilities in Europe Thoroughly Discussed by Business Expert.

(Special to The Star.)

New York, August 16.—This country is rapidly settling down to a war basis. The initial shock to business has been safely passed without grave disaster on this side, and as a people we are now gradually resuming such activities as can and must be carried on in spite of the war. The strong efforts to steady the general situation, emanating from leaders in the business world, are having their beneficent effect. Courage, consideration and co-operation are working wonders in restoring or readjusting trade movements.

The most important relief thus far obtained is the announcement that Great Britain has been able to reopen trans-Atlantic communication, with the prospect that other avenues of sea transport may soon be reasonably safe for commerce. We will shortly be able to ship our surplus wheat and cotton, for which we need the proceeds quite as much as Europe will need the products. There has also been considerable relief in the foreign exchange situation, although that branch of commerce is still badly demoralized. The establishment of the moratorium abroad leaves international transactions in a state of deplorable confusion; but these are the exigencies of war and must be faced as best they can for some time to come.

Financial London has partially recovered its equilibrium, and the reduction of the Bank of England rate is a decidedly reassuring symptom. Its action also in opening a credit agency at Ottawa will be materially helpful both here and abroad. The resumption of the London Stock Exchange for business, however, is remote; the impossibility of closing up transactions with many of the principal centers of Europe being a problem of the most seriosu character.

There is no immediate prospect of opening the New York Stock Exchange, but much relief will result from the appointment of the committee of five to pass on the buying of securities for cash at not less than the closing prices of July 30. This will allow the completion of many legitimate contracts, and will prevent any demoralization in security values through excessive trading. Practically it means that this market will be sustained at about the last prices of the 30th of July when the New York Stock Exchange closed. Extensive efforts have been made to safeguard the money situation, and our bankers are, of cou rsall exercising unusual precautions in credit operations. Happily this country is in splendid position to stand the strain imposed by a vast European war. It is but reasonable that we should now place a fair estimate upon the offsets.

This country possesses an incalculable advantage since it is the greatest civilized power entirely removed from the possibility of being drawn into the maelstrom. Europe and the rest of the commercial world are looking to the United States as never before. While Europe cannot expect the United States to finance the war, we are quite likely to give important aid in the matter of extending credit and relieving foreign bankers of their usual seasonable financing of American products. We may even find it to our advantage to aid financially the war if such funds are used to pay for our wheat, cotton, etc. Our surplus food supplies will be sold to Europe at a handsome profit. The world may consume less cotton next year, but Lancashire is hungry for the fleecy staple that must be had in order to keep her mills going and her export markets satisfied with cotton fabrics. Germany will unfortunately suffer a tremendous loss in export trade, which neither Great Britain nor France will be able to make good. Some of the articles which Germany produces for export, of course, cannot be duplicated; but there would seem to be no reason why many of the big orders which she receives for steel products should not come to the United States, especially as Great Britain will not be able to satisfy such demands. Germany, moreover, has an immense over-seas commerce aggregating about $4,500,000,000, which will be partially lost and may be permanently impaired. German vessels have carried on an enormous trans-Atlantic trade with both North and South America and also with the Far East. A very considerable portion of this might be won by the United States did we possess an adequate merchant marine. The time is highly propitious for such a movement. Prompt and intelligent legislative action is needed. If we are to regain our former prestige upon the hig hseas we must be able to build and operate ships as cheaply as our competitors. Unless we go in on the same basis as our rivals important success would be very doubtful. Congress is now considering new legislation upon this important subject, and it is to be hoped that the shackles which have impeded our American development will now be permanently removed. For many years we have been fully occupied in building railroads for the development of our domestic trade. Now we need to build ships to develop our foreign trade; and as the situation is such that we cannot wait until these vessels are constructed, we must seize the opportunity by buying the best ships on the best terms that may be obtained.

The European nations are no longer polite to each other, all being at loggerheads, and not until "the hurly-burly's done and the battle's lost and won" will there be peace. Who could have dreamed that in this 20th century, with civilization in its present advanced stage, that history would repeat itself in the barbaric fighting now going on between the nations of Europe. However, the expenditure of $50,000,000 a day for war needs, as at present, will eventually be an important factor in bringing about peace and the laying down of the lion and the lamb together. Should this result in a general disarmament of all nations it would go far toward compensating for the loss in lives and treasure as general armament was certainly leading to the general bankruptcy of almost the entire world.

The present is a particularly favorable opportunity for intending investors. The United States is the only great country with great possibilities that is free of the curse and demoralization of war. There are, especially now, no securities as a class safer and more promising than American; and those who buy outright in these times of present low prices for permanent investment, and hold on without regard to shocks or setbacks will in due season reap handsome profits. To those willing to buy on this basis we particularly invite either mail correspondence or personal interviews for consultation. While the New York Stock Exchange is closed our office remains open and customers are invited to make it their headquarters. All important war news and items of general interest will be found on our bulletin boards.

HENRY CLEWS.

NORTH STATE BANKS JOIN ASSOCIATION

Every Day Adds New Names to National Currency Assn.

Thirty-seven Have Already Signed Up —Ten Millions of Capital Will Be Represented Before the End of Week.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., August 16.—Other North Carolina banks are being added every day to the list of the charter membership in the North Carolina National Currency Association, thirty-seven having already formally signed up, rounding out an aggregate capital and unimpaired surplus of $8,000,000, with indications that before the coming week is spent the total financial strength of the association will be $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. The membership as now signed up, follows:

Citizens National Bank, Raleigh; Greensboro National Bank; National Bank of Alamance, Graham; First National Bank, Gastonia; Citizens National Bank, Gastonia; Citizens National Bank, Durham; Murchison National Bank, Wilmington; First National Bank, Durham; First National Bank, Rocky Mount; National Bank of Fayetteville; National Bank of Goldsboro; First National Bank, Wadesboro; National Bank of Newbern; First National Bank of Dunn; First National Bank, Lumberton; First National Bank of Washington; Farmers National Bank, Louisburg; First National Bank, Kinston; Peoples National Bank, Winston-Salem; First National Bank, Wilson; National Bank of Greenville; First National Bank, Louisburg; Peoples National Bank, Salisbury; Commercial National Bank, Raleigh; Bank of Wayne, Goldsboro; American National Bank, Wilmington; Merchants National Bank, Raleigh; Commercial National Bank, High Point; First National Bank, Tarboro ;Merchants & Farmers National Bank, Charlotte; Commercial National Bank, Charlotte; First National Bank, Charlotte; Charlotte National Bank; First National Bank, Hickory; First National Bank, Statesville; Commercial National Bank, Statesville; First National Bank, Thomasville.

No time will be lost now in filing with the Treasury Department at Washington the formal organization papers of the association in preparation for giving the North Carolina banks immediate right to invoke the special privileges that accrue from the organization in the issuance of additional bank note circulation to the maximum of 125 per cent. of the capital and unimpaired surplus of each bank. After this due organization is registered in Washington this aid can be realized by any bank in the membership within thirty-six hours after proper securities have been filed and proper application made.

Patterson Resigns.

R. L. Patterson, captain of police, has resigned from the Raleigh force with the statement to the commissioner of public safety that in his opinion the dropping of Policeman Glenn last week because he used his club on Engineer Muse at the baseball park establishes a precedent that can but make it extremely difficult for a policeman to perform his duty and render him helpless in critical moments. He also says that the salary of the policemen is all too low. He has gone to Seattle, Washington, to go into business, his purpose being to have his family follow him as soon as he is settled in his ne wposition. It is said that numbers of the other police are threatening to resign, but the fact that there are on file 213 applications for places in the police department makes it certain that the city is in no danger of being deprived of police protection.

Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State superintendent of public instruction, is just back from Jefferson, Ashe county, where he participated Friday in a big county school commencement that gave evidence of very great advancement in the educational facilities of that splendid mountain section where the very severe winter conditions make it necessary for the schools to suspend during the height of the winter and run later in the spring and summer. Dr. Joyner says the features of the county commencement were most creditable. He delivered the principal address. Tehre were large numbers of the students from the schools throughout the county taking part most creditably.

This is North Carolina farm demonstration week at the A. & M. College here, beginning Wednesday to continue the remainder of the week and to be succeeded next week by the North Carolina Farmers' Convention, which promises to be the most largely attended and profitable yet held. Both the demonstration week programme and that for the State convention trem with practical topics bearing on farm problems and progress. The county farm demonstrators will be here fore the conference this week coming from seventy-five or more counties and bringing with them numbers of the leading members of the boys' corn clubs of their respective counties to take a hand in the conference and benefit by the discussions and demonstrations.

PALMETTO BANKS READY.

Will Organize National Currency Association at Columbia Wednesday.

Columbia , S. C., August 16.—A national currency association for South Carolina will be organized by the national banks of this State here on Wednesday next. At a preliminary conference held here yesterday at the Jefferson Hotel there were representd forty-on of the fifty-three national banks in this State. It was the unanimous vote of th ebanks actually represented that it was best and proper to organize the State association, which would secure the benefits of the Vreeland-Aldrich "emergency currency."

POPULAR OFFICER RESIGNS

Captain F. L. Page, of the Gate City Grays Retires—Other News Items From Greensboro.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Greensboro, N. C., August 16.—Capt. F. L. Page, of the Gate City Grays, the local military company, has resigned and is succeeded by Roy Case, who has been lieutenant during Capt. Page's administration. Capt. Page is connected with the Odell Hardware Company and resigned his position on account of the pressure of other duties. Mr. Case is popular with the men and will fill the place of captain very acceptably. The company has just returned from the two weeks encampment at Fort Caswell, where they made a good record in target practice. The company is a part of the coast artillery.

Among the announcements of new teachers for the State Normal and Industrial College are the following:

Mr. Charles W. Elliot, who has been an instructor in the University of Lousiana and Rutgers College, comes to head the department of education. He has the doctor's degree from Columbia University.

Miss Cora McClellan, of Tennessee, graduate of Columbia, assistant in Latin department; Mrs. Zea Mayhew, of Missouri, assisant in English; Miss Dira M. Robinson, of Connecticut, assisant in English; Miss Vivian Hill, Conway, Ark.; assisant in French department; Miss Dorothy Philbrick, also assistant in French department.

Miss Sophia Lingg, of Columbia University, assistant in German department; Miss Elizabeth Cape, of Wisconsin, teacher of domestic science.

G. Scott Hunter, of Burlington, was chosen as assistant in the department of music, and will teach harmony and pipe organ. There will be some other minor changes. Many of the new people ore supplying for those having

Leaves of Absence.

Guilford superior court will convene Monday with Judge Devin presiding. The most interesting case is that of the County vs. porter heirs to settle the title to court house property so it may be sold.

Judge Boyd and other officials of the Federal court will go to Asheville tomorrow to open a term of court for the purpose of trying the case of John H. Carter, for violations of banking laws. The case will take a week or more, and after it is tried there will be other cases, including the Gilbert-Hopkins case involving the ownership of hundreds of acres of land in the western part of the State.

DAVID STARR JORDAN IN THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Declares Europe Will Be Centuries Recovering From Effects of War.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., August 16.—The current number of Carolina and the Southern Cross, the State organ of the United Daughters of the Confederacy published here, contains an article by David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford University, which embodies a significant prophecy of what is expected to come out of the great war now in progress in Europe.

"However noble, encouraging, inspiring the history of modern Europe may be, it is not the history we would have the right to expect from the development of its original elements," says Dr. Jordan. "The inevitable results of the waste of vigorous life must be the loss to the nation of the qualities which are sought for in the soldier. It leaves the nation crippled, 'une nation blessee.' The effect does not appear in the effacement of art or science or creative imagination; men who excel in these regards are not drawn by preference or by conscription to the life of the soldier—those who fall in the war are the young men of the nation, men between the ages of 18 and 35. They are the men of courage, alertness, dash and recklessness, who value their lives as naught in the service of the nation."

"The history of Europe," the famous eugenist asserts, "is marked by piles and piles of skulls, none the less significant because the bones are buried. And whatever influence may cause the destruction of the strong, the brave, the courageous, the enterprising, will ensure a generation which will show these qualities in lower degree."

"The best ye breed," Dr. Jordan says, "is war's insatiable call, and although war is sometimes justified probably and sometimes inevitable whether necessary or not, there is no denying that States which at one time lose most of their strong young blood will not regain the lost ground for centuries, perhaps never."

GAS IN WELL PROVE SDEADLY TO TWO MEN AT MIDDLESEX.

One Gives Life in An Attempt to Save The Other—Funerals Saturday.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Wilson, N. C., August 17.—While engaged in digging a well at Middlesex, last Friday afternoon. Lumus Fulghum and Oscar Hales, two highly respected young men met death from the deadly gas. From the reports received here the young men detected the gas Thursday and decided to use dynamite and wait until Friday afternoon, hoping the gas would escape.

Friday they returned to the well and Mr. Fulghum was let down, and almost immediately he called to the men to pull him out, but just before reaching the top of the well he lost consciousness and fell back. Mr. Hales went down the well to rescue Mr. Fulghum and was overcome by the gas. Other men, covering their heads with wet cloths were lowered and the bodies of the two men brought out.

Mr. Fulghum was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fulghum, he was 27 years old and single. Mr. Hales was 33 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hales and left a wife and three children.

The sad incident cast a pall of gloom over the town of Middlesex. The funerals were held Saturday afternoon.

KILLED NEGRO WOMAN.

Authorities Seek Negro Man Who Slapped Woman Causing her Death.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Kinston, N. C., August 16.—From a blow with the flat of his hand by Leslie Hines, a man of her race, Lou Chapman, a negress, died at Falling Creek last night, and the authorities are seeking Hines.

The woman accosted Hines in a tobacco field a week ago. She alleged that he had mistreated her children. He sent her away, but in a few minutes she returned an assailed him. Hines slapped her in the pit of her stomach, with such force as to fracture an internal organ, death resulting after seven days.

The coroner's jury held Hines responsible for the woman's death.

BUSINESS FARMERS OF 30 STATES TO GATHER

Farmers of Nation to Consider Pressing Problems.

Financial Stringency of European War a Factor—Two Thousand Delegates to Attend Fort Worth Convention.

Fort Worth, Texas, August 15.—When the business farmers of thirty States assemble in Fort Worth September 1 for the annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, it will be a "council of war" that will have an important bearing on the business interests of the United States.

Unprogrammed issues will come up for first consideration through necessity. The financing of the farming and ranching interests of the nation through the possible stringency that the European war may cause in America will be the prime object of the conference.

So far, no set programme has been announced for the main body of the convention, but Charles S. Barrett, of Union City, Ga., who was in Fort Worth a few days ago arranging for the approaching convention, said the European war and its effect on American farming will be one of the most important matters before the convention.

No less than 2,00 farmers will attend this convention. An example of the interest in the approaching meeting was seen at the recent State convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas in Fort Worth, when county delegations vied with one another in assurances to President Barrett of the larger delegations they would bring to the national convention.

President Barrett said this example was equalled in other States where he has traveled recently and his reports are encouraging from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf.

There are twenty-six States that have organized farmers' unions. Every one of these will have an official delegation and an additional delegation of visiting farmers.

Official delegations are governed in their size by the amount of dues paid by the various State unions into the national union's treasury.

Several States where there are no organized State unions will have unofficial representatives at the national convention in the persons of farmers affiliated with the national convention, and no doubt new charters either will be granted or promised at the approaching national meeting.

The organized States are: Arkansas, Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Oklahoma, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Washington.

Warehousing and financing of cotton and other crops, the marketing of cotton, central selling agencies and rural credits will be among the chief topics of consideration in the convention programme.

While the official programme in its entirety has not been announced, this section of it, the first day's session, is announced by President Barrett:

Welcome on behalf of the city of Fort Worth by Mayor Robert F. Milam.

Response by L. M. Rhodes, of Huntington, Tenn., chairman of the National Board of Directors.

Welcome on behalf of the Texas Union by President W. D. Lewis, of Fort Worth.

Response by T. B. Parker, of Raleigh, N. C., State Farmers' Institute director.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

"The Progressive Railway of the South."

Bulletin of Special Rates in Effect Daily

Limited returning to October 31st.

WASHINGTON $16.00
BALTIMORE 18.00
PHILADELPHIA 22.80
NEW YORK $26.00

Summer Excursion fares are on sale to all Principal Mountain and Seashore Resorts.

RALEIGH $5.55
On sale August 15, 16, 17, limited returning August 24.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C......$9.80
On sale August 18th, limited returning 16 days from day after sale.

RALEIGH, N. C. $4.20
On sale August 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, limited returning August 28th.

RALEIGH, N. C. $4.20
On sale August 19, 20, limited returning August 21st.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA $44.75
On sale August 16, 17 and 18, limited returning August, 31.

DETROIT, MICH $29.75
On sale August 27, 28 and 29, limited returning September 15.

LOUISVILLE, KY. $30.55
On sale August 28, 29 and 30, limited returning September 8.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. $18.00
On sale September 5, 6 and 7, limited returning September 18.

RICHMOND, VA. $10.70
On sale September 6 and 7, limited returning September 16.

BOSTON, MASS. (all rail) $30.80
Via New York and Steamer ...$29.60
On sale September 11, 12 and 13, limited returning September 24.

ATLANTA, GA. $13.85
On sale October 13 and 14, limited returning October 24.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. $35.60
On ale October 17 and 18, limited returning October 31.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION REPUBLICANS!

A convention of the Republicans of New Hanover county is hereby called to meet at the hall of the Independent Club, No. 111 South Front street (third floor), on Monday evening, August 17, 1914, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Republican Convention to be held in Raleigh, 20th inst.

It will be determined at this convention if this county will have representation at the conference to be held in Raleigh on the 18th, inst.

J. W. BROOKS,
Chairman.
D. D. LENNON,
Secretary.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective June 1, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. ! 3:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 3:40 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M.	No. 91. a 1:15 A.M.
No. 31. * 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conwny, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 30. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ! 5:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ! 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 8:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford, commencing June 15. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Greensboro.	No. 52. * 8:05 P.M.
No. 62. ! 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. !12:50 P.M.
No. 57. * 6:20 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Conway and Intermediate stations.	No. 58. * 9:55 A.M.
No. 55. * 3:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. * 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. *10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. *10:00 A.M.
No. 68. b7:30 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 69. b 10:15 A.M.

* Daily. ! D Daily except Sunday. b Sunday only. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Big Excursion From Wilmington and Intermediate Points

—TO—

COLUMBIA, S. C.

VIA THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, RETURNING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH
AT 8:00 P. M. Train will leave here at 7:00 A. M.

Round Trip Only $2.50

Separate cars will be provided for white and colored passengers.

This excursion offers a splendid opportunity to visit Columbia at a most delightful period.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
T. H. KNIGHT Advertising Distributor.
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Vacation Excursion to Eastern Resorts and Cities

VIA THE

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH
AT THE FOLLOWING LOW ROUND TRIP FARES FROM WILMINGTON TO

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.	$13.00
BALTIMORE, MD	12.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.	10.00
RICHMOND, VA	8.00
NORFOLK, VA	8.00
VIRGINIA BEACH, Va	8.00

Tickets will be sold for all trains on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18

Limited returning to reach original starting point by or before midnight of Wednesday, September 2, 1914.. Good to stop over at several points on the return trip.

For schedules, routes, stop-over privileges, etc., 'PHONE 160,

or address
W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

"ASK THOSE WHO USE IT"

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," said a wise man. We believe him, and so do you, but do you practice your convictions? With all the known methods of sanitation at your command, and a strict adherence to them, you are then sometimes sick. Did you ever seriously question why? Perhaps it is the Ice you are using. Be certain that it is not. Use Plate Ice. No serious consequences.

WHOLESOME SANITARY ECONOMIC

PLATE ICE COMPANY

'Phones 695 and 696. 5—7—9 Orange St.

STOCK BARGAINS

1 150-H. P. Return Tube Boiler.	1 Large American Saw Mill.
1 50-H. P. Return Tube Boiler.	1 Large Steam Feed Saw Mill.
1 80-H. P. Return Tube Boiler.	1 Small Rope Feed Saw Mill.
1 25-H. P. D. D. Hoisting Engine	15 All size Steam Pumps.
1 15-H. P. S. D. Hoisting Engine	150 All size Pulleys.

We have these goods in stock and can give prompt shipment. If you are interested in Machinery, Iron or Steel, you will do well to call on us. Now.

Wilmington Iron Works

"THE IRON MEN."

WAR IS HEAVENLY

When you think of it in connection with your poor, tired aching feet, isn't it? Why not forget such uncomfortable thoughts?

—HERE'S THE WAY—

'Phone 55. Ask for a packageof A. D. S. FOOT SOAP. Follow directions on box an din a few minutes your feet will be as happy as "cows in clover."

1880 **Hardin's Pharmacy** 1914

136 SOUTH FRONT ST.

Call 55 and then count the minutes till your package arrives.

TO THE BEACH

Suburban Schedule

In Effect Saturday, June 6, 1914

WEEK-DAYS

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach
6:25 A. M.	6:05 A. M.
6:55 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
7:25 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	and every half hour thereafter until
5:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
6:10 P.M.	6:25 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	6:50 P.M.
and every half hour thereafter until	7:15 P. M. and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 P. M.	11:45 P. M.
12:00 P. M.	

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th streets in Wilmington and at Lumina.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach.
6:00 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	8:15 P. M.

Freight Depot open daily, except Sunday, from 8:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M.; and from 2:00 P. M. until 7:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach
7:00 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	9:15 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 P. M.	11:45 P.M.
12:00 P. M.	

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th streets in Wilmington and at Lumina.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach
11:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.

Freight Depot Open: 10 to 11 A.M.

Telephone 667 for information about train movements and matters connected with Railway department.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South."
Bulletin of Special Fares
—from—
WILMINGTON

NEW YORK $36.00
PHILALELPHIA 22.80
BALTIMORE 18.00
WASHINGTON 16.00
On sale Daily until September 30, limited returning October 31.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J $13.00
BALTIMORE, MD. 12.00
WASHINGTON, D. C. 10.00
RICHMOND, VA. 8.00
NORFOLK, VA. 8.00
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA 8.00
On sale for all trains August 18, limited returning Sept. 2.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. $9.80
On sale August 18, limited returning 16 days after date of sale.

RALEIGH, N. C. $5.55
On sale August 15, 16 and 17, limited returning August 24.

RALEIGH, N. C. $4.20
On sale August 19 and 20, limited returning August 21.
On sale August 17, 18, 23, 24, 25 and 26, limited returning August 29.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. $3.00
On sale August 16, 17, 18 and 19, limited returning August 22.

COLUMBIA, S. C. $2.50
On sale for special train leaving Wilmington 7.00 A. M., August 25, limited returning on special train leaving Columbia 8.00 P. M., August 25.

MERIDIAN, MISS $22.90
On sale August 10, 11 and 12, limited returning August 15.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA $44.75
On sale August 16, 17 and 18, limited returning August 31.

DETROIT, MICH... ... ...$29.75
On sale August 27, 28 and 29, limited returning September 15.

LOUISVILLE, KY $30.55
On ale August 28, 29 and 30, limited returning September 8.

PHILADELPHIA, PA $18.00
On sale September 5, 6 and 7, limited returning September 18.

RICHMOND, VA $10.70
On sale September 6 and 7, limited returning September 16.

BOSTON, MASS. (All Rail) $30.80
Via New York and Steamer ...$29.60
On sale September 11, 12 and 13, limited returning September 24.

ATLANTA, GA. $13.85
On sale October 13 and 14, limited returning October 24.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. $35.60
On sale October 17 and 18, limited returning October 31.

DALLAS, TEX. $49.75
On ale Sept. 18, 19 and 20, limited returning October 2.

Summer Excursion Tickets are on sale to Many Mountain, Lake, Seashore and Pleasure Resorts.

For schedules, reservations and any particulars desired, 'phone 100, or apply to **C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the**

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South.

LOW ROUND TRIP SUMMER TOURIST TICKETS NOW ON SALE TO

"Land of the Sky"

Asheville, Waynesville, Toxaway, Hendersonville, Brevard, Hot Springs.

And All Other Western North Carolina Points.

Spend your vacation in the Cool Mountains of Western North Carolina.

Week-end and Sunday Excursion round trip tickets on sale to Morehead City, Beaufort, Wrightsville, Wilmington, and various other Summer Resorts.

For illustrated booklets, complete detailed information, ask your agent, or communicate with

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the city at $6 par year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year; $3.50 for six months; $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, policital meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable, and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914.

Where will it all end?

It looks like five battleships a year for Uncle Sam.

Everybody loves grape juice diplomacy now.

Just tell them that you saw us not getting in the row.

Turkey is making a sign like she wants to wind up in the hash.

The censorship seems to carry a cargo of scrambled prevarications.

Universal peace will come when the Prince of Pace comes and brings it.

Arbitration will look good to all mankind after the fight in Europe is over.

Any nation which fights Japan in the future will have to fight her big European ally.

The war cloud which so long has hung over Europe is probably a mighty storm by now.

"Entangling alliances" look worse than ever in constant with America's splendid isolation.

The natural allies of little kingdoms like Belgium and Holland would be Germany and Austria.

A lantern-jawed man outshines a lightweight antagonist when it comes to the biting part of a fight.

America's triple alliance is the G. O. P., the Moose and the interests which want the mto win so they can exploit the masses.

"Think of the girl who pounds your typewriter all day" is good advice in a humane sense but not in any giddy acceptance of these words.

A small boy longs to have whiskers but when he gets grown and can't finance his way into a barber shop three times a week he would like to swap faces with a girl.

A philosopher urges: "Every man should try to be easy going." That has no reference to bank cashiers who quietly slip away after going a rapid pace.

By permission of an Illinois sheriff, a man wore a Palm Beach suit when he was hanged. Palm Beach surely hit on a great piece of publicity when its promoters named men's most comfortable wearing apparel for that resort.

Already that terrible word "annihilated" comes drifting in with the war news from Europe. During our Civil War whole regiments were so decimated in some of the battles that the fragments had to be incorporated into other organizations.

Mediation in the war in Europe will have to come quick if it is to save the lives of millions of men and people from war, famine and pestilence. It is stated that already cholera has made its appearance among the Servian and Austrian troops.

Jacksonville wants a direct line of steamships with Buenos Ayres. Instead of financing European nations for war, American financiers could make themselves safe and add to their nation's wealth and power by financing steamship lines which can reach the trade of the world.

Numerous flippant contemporaries have refrained from getting gay enough to perpetrate what the Macon Telegraph has sprung on us in this shape: "If the Germans run short of money they can hoch der Kaiser." No doubt the Germans think of the Kaiser and say "In hock signo vinces."

Italy seems to prefer to take on Turkey for her part in the world war. She is about to join Greece in wiping the Turkish fragment from the face of Europe. Meanwhile, Turkey and Italy are supposed to be friendly towards Germany and Austria in their unequal struggle against four of the biggest of the world powers.

THE CANAL OPENED.

A new commercial era for the United States was ushered in on Saturday when the Panama Canal was conditionally and informally opened for traffic. The story was told in the Star, announcing that the Ancon, a big steamer belonging to the United States War Department, negotiated the course from the Atlantic side to the Pacific side. She carried a large cargo and many officials and notable people were aboard to observe the passage of the largest steamer that has yet gone through the Isthmian waterway.

The Ancon made the trip in 9 hours, though it had been consevatively estimated that it would require from 11 to 12 hours for the passage of the average ship. The Ancon's trip through was the queickest yet made by a large ship, but she is really not the first considerable vessel to pass from ocean to ocean across the backbone of the North American continent. Only last week, with little or no attention paid to the incident, the Panama Railroad's big steamer Cristobal passed through the canal on her second trip, making the run in 8 1-2 hours.

American rejoice with Col. George W. Goethals, the chief engineer under whose direction the waterway was constructed, that at last this new route for commerce is available for shipping in transit between the two oceans upon which all the world's trade is reached. Owing to the fact that the world's interest in absorbed in the titanic war in Europe, the opening of the canal was not a particularly conspicuous part of Sunday's news in most of the paper, but we wish here to emphasize its great significance to the United States in a general way and in a particular way to the South.

It means a new commercial era for the whole world and a great opportunity for the development of Southern commerce. The new route for the world's commerce is by way of Wilmington and all our Southern ports, hence the South's commerce is bound to broaden in a direct and indirect way. Our South Atlantic ports may not just how have direct steamship lines but their advantages for assembling ocean traffic from the Southwest logicaly will make them ports of call for the direct lines between the world's big ports.

For centuries the Isthmus of Panama was an impassible barrier between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. A ship sailing from Wilmington to San Franisco, Honolulu Vancouvre or ports in Chile and Peru, would have to circumnavigate South America requiring week's to make the voyage, whereas the canal route will enable a ship to do in less than a day what it could not do in three to four weeks. The saving in time, fuel and money will be immense, and the benefit to American commerce will be incalculable.

We share the timely observation of the New York World that "this is Amerca's contribution to civilization, when the most forward nations of Europe are destroying the fruits of civilization in the Old World." The broadest commercial opportunity the South ever had is here, and we must prove ourselves equal to the South's share in the immense advantage of reaching the world's trade by a near cut.

THE NEW MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

The Constitutionalist forces, by agreement with Provisional President Carbajal, having taken possession of the City of Mexico last Saturday, Provisional President Carranza will be received in triumph when he approaches the city to begin his administration.

While protesting vigorously, General Carranza was pursuaded to sign a peace pact with the Federal government before his triumphant entry into Mexico City. He took this action after direct pressure had been brought to bear from the Washington government.

Provisional President Carbajal, who followed Huerta in that capacity in Mexico, has also followed him toward the coast and reports have it that he will follow him across the waters to Europe. He left the Mexican government in the hands of the governor of the Federal district, who immediately opened negotiations with the rebel forces for their peaceful entry into the city. Carranza accepted the offer to come and take the city but he wanted to do it without any conditions. Uncle Sam, remembering the article in the Huerta-American peace protocol signed at Niagara Falls, which called for recognition of the Mexican government by America when peace shall have been restored between the warring factions and a constitutional election shall have been held, insisted, however that the peace negotiations between the two parties and the promise made by Carranza that pardon would be granted political offenders be put in white and black.

Uncle Sam is tired bothering with Mexico and he wants them to get settled and is giving them no chance to slip off the handle. They claim they want peace, he wants them to have peace and is going to see that they get it, and when they do he will recognize their government and let Mexico go her way.

Now that the revolution has proven a success, Carranza, the head of the revolutionists wants to be elected president. Perhaps that is his due in the devision of the spoils of war, but he had better not try the game of usurper. If he is elected president at a constitutional election the United States will recognize his government but as tired as this government is of fooling with Mexico and her politics she will not offer recognition until someone is at the head of that government, put there by the people voting in a free-for-all election. Uncle Sam is leading Carranza to water and it is to be hoped that Carranza will drink.

The Washington government has every assurance that there will be no further serious trouble in Mexico. That is indicated by the fact that Secretary of the Navy Daniels hopes to clear Mexican waters of all United States war vessels by September 1st. The ships at Vera Cruz will be ordered home, but General Funston's stay with the army will depend on the progress which the new Mexican government will make in restoring peace among all factions in that country of five years of war.

How rapidly history has been made in Mexico will be recalled in the fact that in the last five years Mexico has had five presdents—Diaz, Madero, Huerta, Carbajal and Carranza. In less than a year that country of turmoil has had three President, a circumstance which indcates the eventualities of upheavel in any country.

FAIRMONT'S GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

The Fairmont Messenger last week issued an illustrated industrial edition which does credit to the paper. and strikingly emphasizes the progress and prosperity of that flourishing Robeson county town. The edition is a fine piece of publicity for the town and its section, and one who reads it is bound to marvel at the rapid and substantial development of the "Ashpole" of old into the present city-like Fairmont now forging ahead amid resources of the most ideal character.

One who knew the Fairmont of a few years back cannot realize the marvelous development that has taken place there during the past few years. Pretty paved streets, handsome brick buildings, commodious churches and good schools give it all the appearance of a thrifty and desirable place. In the Messenger's edition we see pictures illustrating the business and industrial life of the town, and we do not have to search for the reason that such a live, growing town has sprung up in a county of good towns, such as Lumberton, Fairmont, Maxton, Red Springs, Rowland and St. Pauls, each typifying the progressiveness of a people of high ideals and constructive characteristics.

No town can grow and develop in such a substantial manner as Fairmont without the potential resources upon which to build and flourish. Well, here is a hint of those splendid resources, taken in part from the Messenger's historic sketch of the town:

"Fairmont located in the southern part of Robeson is the veritable hub of the most prosperous farming section in North and South Carolina. To the south of her lie the flourishing tobacco fields of South Robeson and the cotton and tobacco plantations of the bordering South Carolina counties, Marlboro and Marion, while to the north famous tobacco and cotton farms of Old Robeson send their yearly tribute to her merchants.

"It is the strategic point for a large town and its rapid growth and development bears out the truth of this statement. The cardinal interest of Fairmont is in leaf tobacco and owing to its strategic position it has become the tobacco metropolis of Robeson county. Last year over four million pounds of leaf tobacco was sold on the floors of its two warehouses and approximately $1,500,000 was paid to Robeson county farmers in return.

"This year another huge warehouse has been erected and opened and it is only natural to suppose that even more tobacco will be sold here this year. Along with tobacco, of course cotton vies for the ascendency owing to the favorable rates from Fairmont to Wilmington via the A. C. L. and the great amount of cotton raised in this territory. Last year over 11,000 bales of cotton were marketed here. The town has some of its most prominent men in the cotton business and draws trade from an unusually large radius of territory."

To make a long story short, Fairmont is situated in a section of magnificent fertility and productive versatility. It grows everything to perfection, and particularly those money-getting staples, cotton and tobacco, with whatever diversified agriculture that one may wish to engage in. An industrious people constitute the other asset, and their own thrift indicates what newcomers of the right type can do anywhere in this richly endowed portion of North Carolina.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The main reason for the advance in food prices is the fact that the distributors think they can get it.—Durham Herald.

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch cites the peanut as a commodity that has not gone up in price. Still an exclusive peanut diet does not seem inviting.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Time Rockefeller was coming down to visit us. Some evil-minded cuss blew up the safe at the local plant of the Standard Oil Company this morning. Why should a burglar depredate on such poor people.—Greensboro Record.

Bills have been introduced in Congress to "establish bonded warehouses wherein cotton may be stored and made the basis of currency issues." If there is to be commodity currency, cotton at least will form a better basis for such issues than "paper reserves."—New York World.

A shipload of corn recently landed at Wilmington, coming from South America. It was the first cargo of corn ever received at that port, and it is to be hoped that it will be the last. The most expensive purchases North Carolina can make are foodstuffs, and the 20-odd millions we spend every year in that way constitute the greatest drain that exists on the financial prosperity of the State.—Greensboro News.

What is to become of the men behind the pencil of a few months ago with the News and Observer, few of us can foretell. Dire distress has come over two of the makers of that sheet some months ago, and we refer to the stranded Tom Bost in London, a victim of a pickpocket on his first trip abroad, and the other, the nearest in love member of the staff, who while walking with his friend of the fairer sex on the main streets of one of the metropolis of Eastern Carolina allowed the aforesaid young lady to suffer a bite from a snake.—Rocky Mount Telegram.

The extreme caution manifested by the government in observing the rules of neutrality was manifested in the case of the German steamer Nicaria, which put into Wilmington to escape possible capture. This steamer was equipped with wireless apparatus, and this Col. Walker Taylor, collector of the port, was ordered by the Treasury Department to seal up. This is but one of the ways in which the silence which has fallen upon the seas was brought to pass.—Charlotte Observer.

A curiously perverted notion of the Monroe Doctrine is found in various letters to newspapers written by correspondents who assume that the United States would not permit a German attack upon Canada if such an attack were possible.

There is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine that would prevent German troops from marching from one end of Canada to the other if they could get there. If Germany tried to annex Canada that would be a different matter. The Monroe Doctrine does not apply to war. It applies to the alienation of territory.—New York World.

So the Colonel is to tour Pennsylvania after all in the interest of Candidates Pinchot and Lewis. Everybody will be pleased by the announcement except Senator Penrose. Next to the excitement of a war a campaign by T. R. is about the liveliest thing going, and it will make the political fight more interesting. Just at present it must be admitted that even the redemption of Pennsylvania from Penroseism pales as a spectacular feature before the superior attractions of the European news.—Philadelphia Times.

"Why," asks the New York World, "should not the American government buy, own and operate a merchant marine to carry the European commerce of the United States." Because it would be the last word in paternalism. Why should the American people be taxed for the purpose of establishing a merchant marine when there are many individuals ready to put money into ships and to carry on the commerce at their own risk and profit?

All that is needed, as The States has urged often, is for the United States to repeal its so-called navigation laws. Let Americans who want to buy ships buy them. Let us have free trade in ships as in some other things, and let us give the same protection to a ship bought as to a ship built in this country. Let us remove all those restrictions embodied in our navigation laws for the protection of the few American shipyards.

With one act we destroy the American shipping interests, then with the other we attempt to revive it through subsidies, robbing the producer and the consumer of the articles transported in order to protect on the one hand the American shipyards and on the other hand to subsidize American ships. We have extended the pernicious system of protection to our shipping industry, with the result that today, with all Europe at war, there are no American ships to carry on international commerce.—New Orleans States.

No other censorship was ever comparable in severity to that which has been imposed by the British and German governments. Saturday it was announced by the French war office that 22,000 British troops had landed on the French coast. Since that time not a single word in respect to the size or the movements of the British army now in Belgium has been allowed to pass the censor. We do not even know who is in command, although it is presumably Sir John French. A cloud of equally impenetrable mystery hangs over the British fleet. Since it left Portland more than two weeks ago all information as to its operations has been suppressed. Occasional guesses and surmizes have been allowed to find their way into print, but it is certain that these are incorrect, else the censor would have stifled them. The German censorship is equally rigid, and the news that has been allowed to come out of Berlin is of little value. Some of it is evidently manufactured deliberately for its effect upon German sentiment, such as the official report from Berlin announcing the fall of Liege. Neither Germans nor English at home know what is going on. In spite of the complaints of our nagging fellow citizens of German birth, the American newspapers are printing more complete reports and more accurate reports of the war than those of any other country. We have everything in the way of war news that is to be had.—New York World.

Truly the war correspondents who were kept marking time in Tokio or somewhere else far from battle fields during recent wars can expect even less of the present war. The severity and one-sidedness of the British censorship, which has the last chance at practically all war news reaching us, were touched upon several days ago by the Associated Press. One feature is that not a word concerning the movements of either the British fleet or the British army has been permitted to come through. The French regulations for war correspondents, made public in Paris, convey some further idea of the restrictions imposed. All correspondents must be either French or citizens of one of the allied nations. They must have a perfect use of the French language, in which alone dispatches may be sent. No code, of course, is permitted. The correspondent must satisfy the authorities regarding his antecedents and furnish them with three photographs of himself. He must pledge himself, under stern penalties, to abide by all regulations. Wearing a white armlet with the name of himself, and his newspaper in black letters, he will be accompanied everywhere by a special officer. Nor can he ever stir from his quarters without a special permit, which will not be granted at advance posts. Copies of all his dispatches must be sent daily to the ministry of war. And, after all, nothing can reach even a French newspaper which the censor does not approve. In return for all this supervision correspondents will be lodged, transported and furnished with medical service. But it is a poor compensation. The idea in all modern restrictions upon correspondents and dispatches is to help win the game, heap odium upon the enemy and suppress everything unflattering on one's own side. It is not designed to furnish the public with either fair or adequate news.—Charlotte Observer.

The movement to establish bonded warehouses here is to be commended. The time is ripe for them. In fact, if we had them now we should find them just what we need. Without knowing how the bankers and cotton merchants view the movement, it is safe to say that most of them favor it. It is true we have considerable cotton warehouse room. It might be made to answer for ordinary occasions, provided that the cotton business continues to be conducted on present lines, but this is an extraordinary occasion and there is no telling how much warehouse room may be needed before the cotton season had advanced very far. Besides there are signs that the time has come for beginning to change the present plan of distributing cotton to the mills. Years ago we urged that steps be taken for holding the cotton at this and other cotton ports until it was needed by the mills—holding it in bonded warehouses permitting the mills to order it as it was wanted. There is no sound business reason as far as we can see why American cotton that is taken by European mills should be distributed to them from warehouses in Liverpool, Bremen and other European ports. It can be distributed to them just as well from Savannah, New Orleans and Galveston, and at considerably less cost. A second handling would not be required. Holding it at the ports in this country in warehouses constructed for that purpose would in itself be a pretty big business. The insuring of it would be done here and our banks would furnish the money for carrying it and the warehouse fees would amount to a big sum annually. Hence, the movement that has been begun here in behalf of bonded warehouses should have as objective points more warehouse room, warehouses of a permanent character built at points where cotton could be handled from cars to ship at the least possible expense, and the concentration here of the cotton from all tributary territory to be held until needed by domestic and foreign mills. —Savannah News.

CONDITIONS IN THIRD DISTRICT AND NEED OF LEGALIZED PRIMARY.

To the Editor of The Star:

The long contest for a seat in Congress from the Third Congressional District has ended and Mr. George E. Hood, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, is now the regular nominee of the Democratic party and whether we were for Mr. Hood during the campaign or not it is now our duty as loyal Democrats to support the nominee. I shall not enter into a discussion of the many happenings during the campaign when the friends of every candidate were in the heat of passion, because the people in the district and State at large know what happened and how it was brought about. I supported Honorable Chas. R. Thomas as a personal friend and also in a legal capacity when it became necessary to deal with questions of party law. I was for Mr. Thomas because I thought his record in Congress for 12 years was sufficient testimony as to his ability to represent us, and because of our personal friendship. When I began the practice of law in 1905 after finishing my law course at the University of North Carolina, my meager finances were depleted, not having been reared in affluence, and it was a day in my life when I needed assistance and encouragement. Mr. Thomas offered to me the use of his law library as he was then in Congress and it was while I was using his library that I built up a practice in my profession which put me in a position to not only take care of myself, but to help those who were dependent upon me. I can never forget his kindness and have no apologies to offer or regrets because of the position I took in the campaign. We were willing to abide by the results of the preferential primary, and had reason to believe that Mr. Thomas would receive the nomination if the vote was counted according to the Process of Elimination, but when the votes were not so counted and a nomination attempted to be made in a convention that had no power to nominate we did appeal to the State Democratic Executive Committee and after a full hearing they decided that no nomination had been made and ordered a new primary between Mr. Hood and Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas expected to enter the second primary, but he did not think that the rules made by the District Committee governing same were proper ones, and was of the opinion that a thousand dollars was an unreasonable amount to be required to be deposited by a candidate in order to run before the people for Congress, consequently he has withdrawn from the race. The position taken by Mr. Thomas has relieved Mr. Hood of an embarrassing position and the nomination received by him now is a legal one and he is in position to face the Republican and Progressive candidates with a Democratic nomination which means an election in this district. The unpleasant things of the campaign, I hope will be forgotten, or at least until they can be settled in the Democratic ranks. I know but one way to avoid such a contest again, and that is for the next legislature to give us a State-wide legalized primary with a corrupt practice act along with same. The Democratic party would soon be no better than the Republican party if it should be ruled by the few rather than by the will of the many. That will must be expressed freely and voluntarily by the citizens of the State, because "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people" is the only one that is worthy of the confidence of the people. If the contest in the Third Democratic district for Congress had been under proper laws and under a legalized primary the fight would not have been so bitter and long, and the Republican party would have had no chance to stand by and glory in a Democratic wrangle, hoping to be strengthened by the weakening of the Democratic party.

We have such faith in the Democratic party and the present administration that we will not leave the party or weaken it because things do not always go our way, but will continue our fight in the Democratic party until **every officer from township constable to the President of the United States is nominated and elected by the people at large.**

While we do not endorse the methods pursued in this campaign, yet under the circumstances, I hope that every Democrat in the district will rally to Mr. Hood's support and give him a good majority in the fall election.

Yours respectfully,

D. E. HENDERSON,

Newbern, N. C.

THANKS TO COL. AL FAIRBROTHER.

To the Editor of The Star:

If you would not look upon me as stirring up strife and race hatred among the people, I would like space in your paper to thank Col. Al Fairbrother for the article written by him respecting the convicting of Sam Simpson and Robert Miller for stealing a pair of pants.

I don't know the full status of the case referred to, and hence I am unprepared to say that the sentence was too severe. I don't know how these men got hold of the pants, neither do I know the value of the articles. If they broke open the store in order to secure these goods, I do not think the sentence was severe; upon that I ask for more light.

We are bound to feel very grateful to any white person who sympathizes with us to the extent as to express themselves as the gentlemen referred to in this article. The negro does not ask for any discrimination in the administration of the law for crimes committed by him, but that he be tried in keeping with the law. It is encouraging to know that there are white people who are anxious to have the negro to better his condition, and who recognize the fact that he is helping to better the material, moral, religious and intellectural uplift of this country, and notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which he is laboring, he is becoming to be a potent factor.

If the thing is like the Colonel has stated, one could not help from feeling that the sentences were rather severe. I think that there must be a mistake somewhere. I could hardly believe that our honorable Recorder would send any man of whatever nationality to the road for stealing a three dollar pair of pants for twelve months.

I am not a lawyer, but it seems to me that if the pants were only worth three dollars ($3.00) that would come under the head of petty larceny which in most of the States is regarded as a misdemeanor. It is hard to think of a human being being forced to work for nothing or without any compensation for twelve months for stealing three dollars ($3.00). We recognize the imperfection along the line of theft is that the negro will not steal much at the time. The white man will come along and take a whole county or State treasury and go to Canada with it, the negro comes along and takes a chicken and serves his sentence on the road. The white man will walk off with the national bank and serve twenty years in the penitentiary. The negro passes by a dry goods store takes a pair of pants or a hat, the negro has fully decided to do everything the white man does. The white man used to hang on the gallows for murder; the negro did the same. The white man goes to the electric chair; the negro does the same. The negro used to be afraid to die, but now like the white man he is beginning to commit suicide. He has not fully learned the art, but he has learned how to kill himself.

I want to close by saying that I have great faith in the integrity of our officers in dealing with the crimes of the people in this community, and if they have made a mistake in dealing with the unfortunate, if their attention is called to the fact they will retract or correct any mistake that may have been made.

R. SPILLER,
Pastor Central Baptist Church.

NEW ENTERPRISES IN SOUTH

Industrial and Other Developmental Undertakings Noted in Current Manufacturers' Record.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Aug. 13.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Virginia Manufacturing Co., Suffolk, Va., will erect fireproof building 280x70 feet with extension 70 feet square, of reinforced concrete construction; will equip to manufacture butter plates, crates, etc.; this plant will replace one burned at reported loss of $75,000.

J. Schwartzwalder & Sons, Louisville, Ky., will build cooperage plant, 142x346 feet, one-story, of brick and steel construction; cost about $80,000.

Dix Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, will build reinforced concrete structure 120x126 feet, two stories, and equip for manufacturing hardware specialties.

Brazos Valley Telegraph & Telephone Co., Waco, Tex., plans to acquire properties of Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co., and erect five-story fire-proof exchange to cost $75,000 to $100,000.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., will build grain elevator at St. Joseph, Mo., of 25,000 bushels capacity and to cost $60,000; foundation of 392 concrete piles, 16 inches square by 25 feet long; superstructure to consist of 16 separate tubes, each 16 feet in diameter and 85 feet high, of reinforced concrete; automatic chutes.

Lyon Cypress Lumber Co., Garyville, La., will probably build within the next year 16 to 20 kilns for drying 300,000 to 400,000 feet of yellow pine daily.

Old Dominion Tobacco Co., Norfolk, Va., will build plant of concrete construction with brick veneering, five stories, for manufacturing tobacco.

Haleyville Oil & Fertilizer Co., Haleyville, Ala., will build cotton seed oil mill 48x231 feet of steel construction; cost with equipment about $27,000.

Palmetto Products Co., New York, will build plant at Titusville, Fla., 300x35 feet and equip for manufacturing rugs from palmetto leaves.

Kentucky Yarn Co., Louisville, Ky., organized with capital stock of $200,000; leased buildings and will install equipment for manufacturing cotton waste products.

Chattanooga-Tennessee River Power Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., proposes changes at Hales Bar hydro-electric plant to cover installation of three 10,000 kilawatt transformers and switching equipment for 120,000 volts.

Alta Gas Generator Co., St. Louis, was incorporated with capital stock of $200,000 to manufacture gas generators.

Cartwright & Davis Co., Fredericksburg, Va., was incorporated with authorized capital stock of $50,000 to quarry granite and stone.

Daughtry-Davis Co., Emporia, Va., was incorporated with authorized capital stock of $50,000 to manufacture lumber, etc.

Farmers' Rice Milling Co., Eagle Lake, Tex., was incorporated with capital stock of $35,000 to establish rice mills.

Cumberland Mining & Milling Co., Webb City, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $30,000 to develop lead and zinc deposits.

Beach Sand Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000.

Planters' Gin & Ice Co., Earle, Ark., will build and equip gin and ice plant to cost $20,000.

Farley Patent Cuff Co., Baltimore, was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to manufacture cuffs.

West Florence Corporation, Florence, Ala., plans to organize with $1,000,000 capital stock to develop water powers on Cypress Creek.

Southern Mining & Milling Co., Riverton, Ala., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 for mining, etc.

Transmission of Power Co., Nashville, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to manufacture compression pump for automobiles, mill machinery, etc.

Wheeling Traction Co., Wheeling, W. Va., will build power plant of reinforced concrete and brick; estimated cost $260,000.

International Brick Co., El Paso, Tex., was incorporated with capital stock of $200,000 to establish brick plant.

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To Southport, 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Returning 11:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

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Java, Va.—"For 40 years I suffered from eczema and the itching was so bad that I had to get up nights and would scratch until it would bleed. I tried almost every remedy but found no relief until I tried Saxo Salve. The first application relieved me and its continued use has cured me."—J. R. YATES, Java, Va.

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Mrs. L. M. Shepard

RESPONSIBILITY OF MOTHERS

Importance of Christian Training of Children Emphasized by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells.

The responsibility of mothers in seeing that their children are given Christian training was emphasized in a strong sermon on this subject by Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning. Every child is given to the mothre as a sacred trust, he declared, and it is their duty to see that they are trained for God. That God will surely reward mothers for their faithfulness to this trust was also poined out. The speaker while speaking especially to mothers stated that what his words applied with equal force to fathers and that their responsibility is of equal importance as that of mothers.

The services at this church are now being held in the Sunday School room while the main auditorium is undergoing repairs. It will take several weeks to complete the improvements now being made.

Dr. Wells called attention to a letter recently sent out by the superintendent of the Barium Springs orphanage requesting that the churches not forget to make their offerings for this cause during the Summer months. A collection was taken for the orphanage at the Sunday School service.

Dr. Wells took as his text a clause from Exodus 2:9 the words being, "Take this child away and nurse it for me and I will give thee thy wages." The speaker explained that while these were the words of Pharaoh's daughter, a heathen woman, he did not think it out of place to use them as a basis for a sermon, especially as they are in line with all the teachings of God's word.

He briefly outlined the history of the Jewish people previous to the time the words were spoken. While Joseph was prime minister of Egypt they had been in favor with the ruling dynasty but with the return of a native dynasty they were regarded as an allen people and were cast into slavery. In order to keep them from becoming too powerful, the order was made that all male children should be killed. The speaker painted an impressive word picture of the scene as the mother of Moses placed him in the ark to place him where Pharaoh's daughter was accustomed to go with the hope that he might be found by her and protected from the awful sentence that had been pronounced upon the Jewish children.

Dr. Wells declared that in comparison with the solemn responsibility resting upon mothers to rightly train their children all others dwindle into insignificance. The proper training of an immortal sould is no light task and it is not one that can be shirked without a violating God's holy law, he said.

The speaker stated that it is indeed a sad scene to see a mother place this sacred trust into the hands of a hireling. Pitiable indeed it is, he said to see a mother give her child over to a nurse of little intelligence to be looked after while she gives her time to the shallow things of society.

Another way in which parents are negligent of their trust, said the speaker, is in turning over largely the moral and spiritual training of their children to secular teachers. While in Wilmington the schools are fortunate in having Christian men and wamen to teach the children of the city, it is manifestly impossible, Dr. Wells stated, for a teacher to give 50 children the kind of moral training that they should have.

The one great need of the nation and of the church, the speaker declared, is Christian mothers. With the right kind of mothers we vcan be sure that we will have the right kind of men. When Napoleon Bonaparte was asked what was the greatest need of France he replied, "The greatest need for France is mothers." While the mother has a responsibility to the community, the state and the church her greatest responsibility is to God.

The mother's infuence is that which is most potent upon the mind and heart of the child, Dr. Wells said, because it is exerted at a time when the life of the child is most capable of being molded into that form which will continue through life. It is the influence of the earlier years that are most dominating in future years. The Jesuits had a saying that if they were given the control of a child for the first seven years of its life that they did not care who had it for the remainder of the time as it was theirs for life.

The duties of mothers in training their children being first of all Dr. Wells stated, by living a Godly life and thus setting a good example for them to follow." Tmis can only be done by a life that is much devoted to prayer. But example is not enough and mothers must also teach their children.

The rewards of fidelity to the trust which God has placed in the hands of mothers must be found first of all in the cousciousness of duty well done which the speaker declared is the grandest thing on earth. Then there is the reward which God promises all of his children in the great eternity.

INCIDENT AT FORT CASWELL.

No Serious Breach of Peace as Reported From Encampment.

Upon the return of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the State National Guard from Fort Caswell a few days ago, there were wild exaggerations of a fight that occurred the night before the breaking of camp there between members of the Raleigh and Charlotte companies. Investigation yesterday proved that the incident occurred on Wednesday night when some of the Charlotte reservists went for a little "sport" at the expense of the Raleigh company, their camp neighbor.

They began beating on the tents of the Capital City contingent and one or two fisticuffs ensued, but quiet was finally restored and the camp was picketed for the remainder of the night. There was no calling out of the regulars at Caswell as was reported and so far as could be learned yesterday there was no disbanding of either of the companies involved, as had been stated. The facts are given in order that exaggerated reports of the incident in the State may be set at rest.

Ran Nail in His Foot.

Patrolman M. C. Gray, of the police department, is laid up at his home as the result of running a nail into his foot a few nights ago while on duty and "trying" doors in one of the alleys leading around the Masonic Temple building. The wound was treated at Bellamy's drug store at the time, but since that time the officer has experienced much trouble with it and has been confined to his home.

WILL SEND ROAD DELEGATES

Mayor Moore of Wilmington, Asked to Send Three Delegates to Great Meeting in Atlanta.

Mayor Moore, of Wilmington, has been requested by the Hon. A. B. Fletcher, president of the Fourth American Road Congress and State Highway Engineer in California, to name three delegaes to attend the sessions of the Congress at Atlanta, Georgia, during the week of November 9th.

Forty-seven great organizations are taking part in the Congress under the leadership of the American Highway Association and the American Automobile Association. In his letter to the Mayor, President Fletcher calls attention to the fact that practically every State highway commissioner will be present and take part in discussing the important problems of road construction and maintenance, and that some of the foremost men in public life will devote their attention to the great question of Federal Aid to road improvement, in an endeavor to work out a policy which may be submitted to the Congress of the United States with the support of the organized road movement of America.

An important move bearing upon state legislation will be made at the session to be held under the auspices of the American Bar Association, at which a joint committee, appointed at the 1913 Congress, will report progress in compilation and suggested revision of State road laws. The creation of a commission participated in by each state to work out a revision of the road laws will be urged. The National Civil Service Reform League will hold an exceedingly important session on the merit system in road administration.

President Fletcher calls attention to the exhibits to be made by the United States Government, the States, and more than a hundred of the leading manufacturers at the Congress, which will illustrate every known method, and equipment for road construction and maintenance. He urges that the city and county be officially represented, as the Congress is in reality a training school where a very great amount of useful information can be obtained through attendance at lectures with leading specialists in road and street work, and the collecting of the many instructive bulletins which will be available for distribution.

The headquarters of the Congress are in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., in charge of I. S. Pennybacker, executive secretary, and the exposition is in charge of Charles P. Light, Business Manager.

IMPORTANT BIBLE LESSONS

Rev. J. D. Bundy Preached Sound Scriptural Doctrine at Grace Church Last Night.

Basing his sermon on the incidents recorded in Matthews 21:10-22, Rev. J. D. Bundy preached a strong Gospel sermon at Grace Methodist church last night in which he called attention to some important scriptural lessons to be derived from Christ's visit to the Temple and the withering of the fig tree. Mr. Bundy divided his discourse under three heads, these being power, faith and authority.

All power in heaven and earth was given to Christ, the speaker said, but it is worthy of more than passing notice that He always used it for the good of man. In the withering of the fig tree we have a demostration of His power and here it was used to teach a profound scriptural doctrine.

The fig tree was first of all the Jewish nation in parable Mr. Bundy continued, and it also has a spiritual interpretation. The maturing of the leaves more than a month ahead of the time usual for them was emblematic of the presumption of the Jews to superiority. With the fig tree the fruit is always matured before the leaves and in this respect Mr. Bundy stated that it was a symbol of the Jewish religion which had become at that time largely one of ceremonials and outward symobols. It had been favored with sunshine and the rain and was the recipient of the all the blessings of nature. The Jewish people, too, had been especialy favored of God.

In cursing the tree Christ followed the course that God has in dealing with the Jewish nation, Mr. Bundy stated, for they, too, have been cursed for these two thousand years because they will not accept Christ as their saviour. While they occupy high financial and social position in the world this people will never be able to accomplish great things in genuine righteousness until they accept Christ as their saviour, the speaker declared.

Spiritually the fig tree also teaches a great truth that we are not to be judged by outward forms. A tree is known by its fruits and a barren tree is known by the fact that it has no fruit.

Christ was able to accomplish the great things he did, the speaker declared because of his faith. The Christian man is brave because he has faith and all truly Christian men are brave.

Referring to the daring exploit of Admiral Dewey at Minila bay, the speaker declared that while his bravery was notable in the annals of history there are thousands of Christian men and women, who have been just as brave, and yet their names have never been proclaimed to the world. Continuing the speaker spoke of a number of great men of the Bible and in history whom he said were brave because of their trust in God.

Men of faith are not only men of bravery but they are also men of power and of heart. Mr. Bundy felt that the church has lost much of its power and influence in the world not because the times have changed essentially but because of a lack of faith.

In conclusion the speaker showed that Christ was a man of authority and that He never exercised it over nature or in the physicial or spiritual realm that it was not effective.

Proctice at Caswell.

Charlotte News: "The Charlotte Artillery Corps North Carolina National Guards, returned yesterday from Fort Caswell, where they had been to attend the annual encampment and target practice with 8-inch disappearing guns. Charlotte made to two hits out of three shotts, 7,000 yards at sea, the best record made during the practice. There were six companies in the practice: Charlotte, Salisbury, Wilmington, Hendersonvill, Greensboro and Raleigh. Capt. W. R. Coxe is captain of the Charlotte company, Hudson C. Millar, first lieutenant, and C. E. Bradshaw, second lieutenant."

PUT MATTER UP TO PEOPLE

Voters of Wilmington to Decide Whether Women Shall Serve on School Committees.

The county Board of Education of New Hanover will let the registered voters of Wilmington decide whether or not women shall be allowed to serve on the school committees, soon to be appointed for the Southside and Northside schools, according to cards which have been mailed to all registered for the recent bond election. To each card is attached a reply card on which the voter is requested to express his unbiased opinion without being influenced by anybody.

This action is taken, the board says, because the Federation of Women's Clubs, through North Carolina Sorosis, have repeatedly requested the Board of Education to appoint women on the city school committees. The Board declares that it is desirous of complying with the demands of the public, but is ignorant of the wishes of the public in general about the matter.

No previous announcement had been made by the board that such action as outlined above would be taken, previous to the appearance of the cards on Saturday. Several weeks ago the chairman of the education committee of Sorosis addressed a letter to the Board of Education renewing the request of the women that they be allowed representation on the new committees to be appointed. In reply to that letter the Board stated that it would give due consideration to their request when the time came to make the appointments. The two committees will consist of three members each and the women of Sorosis desire to have one woman on each committee.

No time is stated on the card as to when they are to be returned, but it is quitely likely that the appointments will be made next month. It is understood that a large number have already sent in their opinion to the secretary of the Board of Education, Prof. Washington Catlett.

The request of the Board of Education as printed on the cards is as follows:

"The Federation of Women's Clubs, through the North Carolina Sorosis, have repeatedly requested the Board of Education to appoint women in the city school committees. The Board of Education is desirous of complying with the demands of the public, but we are ignorant of the wishes the public in general about this matter.

"We are asking those registered for the bond election to vote on this question. You need not sign your name unless you so desire, but we request you to express your unbiased opinion without being influenced by anybody, and register your vote on the attached card, as indicated, and mail same to us at once.

"Very truly,
"BOARD OF EDUCATION."

On the reverse side of the attached postal card is the following: "You will vote by making a cross mark in the square opposite your ballot below, as indicated, thus; For women on school committees; against women on school committees." The cards are addressed to Prof. Washington Catlett, secretary Board of Education.

While none of the members of the board have made any statements about the matter it is supposed that they will be governed by the votes received by them in this manner as to what decision they make when they appoint the two committees.

VAUDEVILLIAN ON BOARD.

Police Asked to Assist Manager of Troupe at Local House.

Neither German men-o-war nor merchant marine had terrors for a pretty little vaudeville actor whom the police were requested early last night to ask to desist from an evening of jolly entertainment on board the German steamer Kiel, which is moored at one of the Seaboard Air Line wharves in the northern part of the city.

The little lady was playing at one of the local playhouses during the past week and yesterday, her "day off," she was invited by some of her friends to go aboard the German steamer named. The novelty of the invitation appealed to her, as it does to many another, and she went aboard where she was having a "high heel old time," when the manager of the company became apprehensive that she would not be ready to leave with other members of the company on one of the early morning trains today for the next 'stand," so he asked the police to go down and see what could be done to get her to come to her boarding place and get ready for the trip to the next town.

Sergeant "Woody" Howell and Officers George Bullard and Hansley composed the detail and the police patrol was soon at the dock and a "shipahoy" from the stalwarts of the Wilmington police brought the answer from the master of the ship that if there was a girl on board, he knew nothing of it and if she was there, he wanted her off quite as had as did the manager of the theatrical company.

Investigation brought the little miss from her hiding somewhere up on the decks of the merchantman and she readily assented to allay the manager's anxiety by accompanying him to their hotel.

MR. E. S. LEWIS DEAD.

Well Known Whiteville Business Man Died Suddenly Last Night.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. E. S. Lewis, a well known business man at Whiteville, which reached this city late last night was a great shock to his many friends in Wilmington. No particulars were given further than that he had died suddenly at 9:45 o'clock. Mr. Lewis came to Wilmington frequently on business and was known to many people here.

Of a quiet retiring disposition, he did not attempt to thrust himself into affairs that did not concern him. He always attended to his business affairs but was always deeply interested in everything made for the upbuilding of his town and community. He was a member of the Baptist church and lived a sincere Christian life. He will be greatly missed and has many friends who will mourn his death.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON.

New Crop Staple Already on the Market in Palmetto State.

Traveling men here for the week-end say that already in South Carolina the cotton crop is beginning to move and that two bales have already been marketed. The first bale of the 1914 crop was sold at Florence Thursday of the past week by Mr. J. L. Hubbard and it brought ten cents, having been bought by the local representative of Rogers-McCabe Company, of Charleston. Last year the first bale was sold at Florence on the 15th by the same man. Another bale of South Carolina cotton was shipped Friday from Bamberg, S. C., to F. W. Wagener & Company, of Charleston.

TWICE ARRESTED IN EUROPE

Dr. C. W. Stiles, While Student on the Continent, Had Unique Experience in Alsace-Lorraine.

Dr. C. W. Stiles, professor in charge of the United States Marine Hospital, spent five years as a student in Europe, most of this time being in Germany, and is, therefore, thoroughly conversant with conditions there and in neighboring countries. So completely did he identify himself with the customs of the German people that he has frequently been mistaken for a native of that country.

Speaking yesterday of Alsace-Lorraine, the French province, which was annexed to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war of 1871, Dr. Stiles recalled a unique experience he had in crossing the frontier line of this province when, after spending several years in Germany as a student, he started to Paris.

At the last station on the German frontier he was arrested by German officers because they thought he was trying to escape into France to avoid military service. As is well known, every able-bodied German upon reaching manhood is required to serve three years in the army and then four years as a reservist. After a thorough examination, Dr. Stiles was able to show the officers that he was not a native of their country and was allowed to proceed on his journey without further molestation.

No sooner had he passed from Alsace-Lorraine into France and had reached the first frontier station in that country than he was arrested by the French officers on suspicition of being a German spy. They soon liberated him, but kept him under surveillance for three months before they finally became convinced that he was not a spy, but a student.

The incident shows something of the strictness of the laws in the two countries, especially as regards military service. Those acquainted with conditions in the two countries have not been surprised at the sudden outbreak of war; indeed, it has been expected for years. That the war will be fiercely fought by both the French and German armies is also expected, for there has been no love between the two countries since their last encounter. The Germans have felt that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was absolutely necessary in order to conserve their safety as a nation, while the French have felt that it was an unwarranted use of power.

Dr. Stiles has a brother and sister, and also an uncle and aunt in Europe at the present time, as well as numerous friends. However, he does not feel any anxiety as to their safety, especially since the United States has taken every possible step to see that all Americans are protected in the present conflict, and that they are also provided with the means of reaching this country safely, if they desire to return.

SOME LUMBERTON NEWS.

Negro Shoots His Brother—Several Arrests Made—Notes.

(By Long Distance Telephone.)

Lumberton, N. C., August 16.—During a drunken brawl this afternoon at a negro home in the "Meadows," about three miles from town, one brother shot another with a gun inflicting a wound near the heart which the attending physicians say will prove fatal. The wounded negro is said to have been drunk two or three days and was apparently wild. He is said to have started towards his brother with a knife when the mother jumped between them and he knocked her down. Then the shooting was done. So far the officers have been unable to capture the negro. It is a Rogers family of negroes said to have recently moved here from South Carolina.

Officer Boyle tonight arrested Frank Purnell and son, who reside near one of the cotton mills, on the charge of being drunk and abusing the family in a terrible manner last week. The wife and mother pleaded that they be not allowed to return home uutil they are punished and she is assured their conduct will not be repeated.

Deputy William Freeman brought from St. Paul's tonight a man named Tyson, charged with retailing. He gave $400 bond and was released.

Chief Redfern this afternoon arrested a "conjure doctor" who was offering a variety of medicines for sale.

Mr. Barnes, a salesman for Mr. L. H. Caldwell, today went to the beach and went in bathing. While in the water he received some kind of sting which is causing him much pain tonight.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Relief Light Vessel on Frying Pan—Little River Inlet.

The current number of "Notice to Mariners," published by the Bureau of Lighthouses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, notes that about September 9th 1914, Frying Pan Sholes light vessel will be temporarily replaced by a relief light vessel, a steamer with a tubular mast surmounted by lantern with gallery. The hull is red with middle section white; stack, mast and lantern black with the word "Relief" in black on each side. The vessel shows one fixed white light of about 480 candle power, 48 feet above water, visible 12 miles. The fog signal and submarine bell sound the same characterstcs as those of the station vessel. The relief light vessel receives and transmits radio messages.

Notice is also given that Little River inlet beacon was established July 27th, on western end of Bird island, a pyramidal iron structure, 32 feet high, with slatted daymark; seaward face painted with black and white horizontal stripes.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—J. O. Carr, Esq., went to Charlotte Saturday on professional business.

—Mr. Alex S. Yeager is spending some time in New York on a business and pleasure trip.

—Mr. J. T. Runge is having a handsome two-story residence of the bungalow type bpilt upon one of his lots near the station at Winter Park Gardens. It is understood that Mr. Runge is building it for renting purposes.

—Mr. W. S. Wishart, of Lumberton, spent yesterday in the city, returning on the evening train and being accompanied by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wishart, who has been visiting friends in the city.

—Mr. C. F. W. Rehder left yesterday for Boston, Mass., to attend the annual convention of the Society of American Florists which will be held in that city on August 17th, 18th, and 19th. Mr. Rehder is vice president for North Carolina and will represent the North Carolina Society. He will be away from Wilmington for about ten days.

FIGURE ON THIS

Take a piece of paper and a pencil. Figure out how much of the money you received last pay day you cannot account for and for which you have nothing to show. Then multiply that sum by twelve. That is the amount that is slipping through your fingers in a year.

Stop the constant, incessant, careless leakage by opening a savings account with this strong bank. We give you a bank book with your first deposit of $1 or more. We pay 4 per cent. compounded quarterly on your money.

"THE HOME OF SAVINGS."

The Peoples Savings Bank

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS.

OUR DEPOSITORIES

Where Reserve Balances Are Carried.

Murchison National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.,	Resources	$ 7,000,000.00
American National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.,	Resources	$ 2,000,000.00
First National Bank, Richmond Va.	Resources	$ 16,000,000.00
National State and City Bank, Richmond, Va.,	Resources	$ 6,000,000.00
National Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.,	Resources	$ 7,000,000.00
National Bank of Commerce, New York,	Resources	$200,000,000.00
Merchants' National Bank, New York,	Resources	$ 35,000,000.00
Liberty National Bank, New York	Resources	$ 32,000,000.00
National Park Bank, New York,	Resources	$130,000,000.00
Harriman National Bank, New York	Resources	$ 12,000,000.00

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET.

27 YEARS OLD — RESOURCES $2,500,000.00

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1912, by D. R. Foster and wife, Anna S. Foster, to A. D. Wessell, which said mortgage deed is duly recorded in Book 69, page 178, in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county; and,

Whereas, By virtue of an agreement executed between D. R. Foster and B. F. King, Jr., which bears date the 16th of July, A. D. 1912, which agreement is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County; and it appearing in said agreement that the said D. R. Foster is holding said property for himself and as Trustee for B. F. King, Jr., under said agreement; and,

Whereas, Default having been made in the payment of the said amount contained in said mortgage above referred to, the undersigned mortgagee will, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1914, at twelve o'clock M., at the Court House door of New Hanover county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Front street one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet south of the southern line of Dock street, and runs thence southwardly with the eastern line of Front street, ninety-two (92) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Dock street one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Front street forty-two (42) feet and ten (10) inches; thence northwestwardly fourteen (14) feet, to Blake's corner; thence northwardly and parallel with Front street forty-eight (48) feet, more or less, to the line of E. M. Bellamy; thence westwardly and parallel with Dock street thirty-six (36) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Front street six (6) feet; thence westwardly and sixteen feet (116) to the eastern line of Front street, the point of beginning. Being part of lots Three and Four in Block 139, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington. Together with all the rights and privileges in and to a certain brick wall on the northern boundary of said premises above described, which were conveyed by John D. Bellamy and wife to A. D. Wessell by deed dated 6th day of November, 1911, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County.

Said sale to be made subject to an outstanding easement and right of ingress and egress in, upon and over a strip of land at the southeastern corner of the above described tract, being a strip of land ten feet wide extending between parallel lines from the southeastern corner of the above described tract to A. E. Blake's line.

Place of sale: The Court House door of New Hanover county.

Time of sale: August 25th, 1914, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

Dated and posted this, the 23rd day of July, 1914.

A. D. WESSELL, Mortgagee.

By W. P. M. Turner, Attorney
jy23 to au25 inc.

Wood's Trade Mark

Crimson Clover

Is Best Quality Obtainable, of High Tested Germination and Purity.

Crimson Clover is a wonderful soil-improver; also makes splendid fall, winter and spring grazing, the earliest green feed, or a good hay crop.

A crop of Crimson Clover turned under is equal to a good application of stable manure, and its value as a soil-improver is worth $20. to $30. per acre.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalog

giving full information about
CRIMSON CLOVER, ALFALFA, WINTER VETCH,
and all FARM and GARDEN SEEDS for Fall sowing, mailed on request.

Write for Catalog and prices of any Seeds required.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Read Star Business Locals.

Lassiter-McDuffie Co., (Inc.)

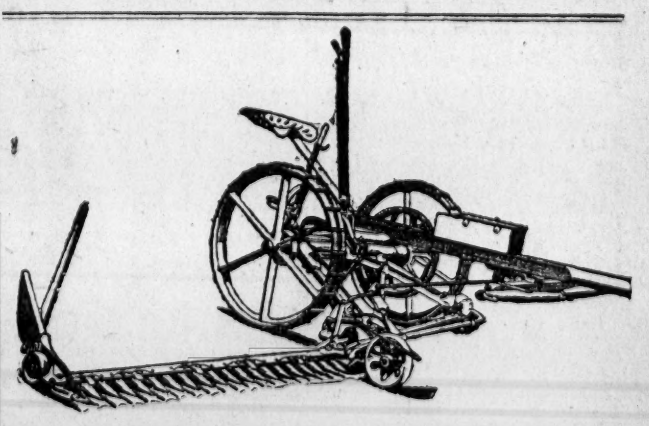
Successors to H. L. Fennell

DEALERS IN

Hudson, Overland, Maxwell Cars

All Accessories. Storage.

Garage: 114 North 2nd Street



WALTER A. WOOD MOWING MACHINES AND HORSE RAKES

We are this day receiving our first carload of these Superior Machines. We will put them up against any machine sold and controlled by the great Harvester Trust.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.
East Carolina Distributing Agents.
PURCELL BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

HOME SAVINGS BANK

at Close of Business June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$209,774.83	Capital	$ 50,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,806.54	Undivided Profits	4,540.83
Real Estate	12,060.00	Deposits	180,204.64
Cash on hand and due from Banks	11,987.77	Cashier's checks outstanding	883.67
Total	$235,629.14	Total	$235,629.14

J. W. YATES, President. J. F. ROACHE, Cashier.
J. W. LITTLE, Vice-President.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. R. S. Williams is visiting Mrs. T. M. Emerson at "Oak Hall," Tryon, N. C., where Mrs. Emerson is spending the Summer.

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Mrs. Morris M. Caldwell and children, Margaret and Morris, Jr., returned yesterday morning from Claridge, Pa., after spending six weeks with her parents.

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Saturday's Greensboro Record: "Mrs. John A. Gilmer, Jr., went to Fort Caswell today to join Mr. Gilmer, who is visiting his brother, Capt. E. L. Gilmer, there. Mrs. John Gilmer, Sr., will go down Monday."

• • •

Sunday's Greesboro News: "The engagement of Miss Emily Edna Toomer of Wilmington, to Frederick Irvin Wheat, of this city, formerly of Baltimore, Md., is announced. The wed ding will take place during the coming winter."

• • •

Many friends will regret to know of the serious illness of Mrs. Wm. E. Springer at her home on North Second street. Mr. Springer's sister, Mrs. King, of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday morning to be with the family. Mrs. Springer's condition last night was such as to give no hope of her recovery.

• • •

The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee arrived in Wilmington from New York last night with the following passenger list: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lieby, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Hargen, Mrs. K. Colter and two children, Misses G. Avery, M. Worth, L. Watson, I. Fisher and M. Alexander and Messrs. W. L. Brill, W. W. Banks, H. C. Howes, C. H. Parks, G. R. Watson, R. H. Paddison and A. K. Dill.

• • •

Dillon, S. C., correspondence News and Courier: "A pleasant surprise came to the many friends of Miss Mary Alice Michaux, when the Wilmington paper of Wednesday announced her marriage on the afternoon of the 11th to Mr. Edward Brogdon, formerly of Sumter, now of Montgomery, Ala. Miss Mischaux taught here in the graded school some few years since, going from here to the high school of Spartanburg, where she taught until the close of the last session. Mr. and Mrs. Brogdon left immediately after the ceremony for their future home in Montgomery."

Wrightsville Beach

There were a number of visitors at the beach who left for their homes yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John M. Brasington, a well known business man of Aberdeen, spent yesterday at the beach.

Mrs. W. A. Howell and little daughter, Gladys, have returned to the city from a trip to Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. W. M. Glenn, who is with Bradstreet's in Atlanta, and Mrs. Glenn returned home yesterday after a pleasant stay of several days at the Oceanic Hotel.

The excursionists to the beach have found the lunch counter at Lumina to be a great convenience and it had a large patronage yesterday.

Dr. J. M. Covington, of Wadesboro, and his brother, Dr. P. W. Covington, who is with the State Health Board at Raleigh, were guests at the Seashore Hotel yesterday.

Another one of the popular clock dances will be given at Lumina Tuesday night. These have proven to be quite popular with the many visitors at this pavilion.

The portable houses back of Lumina are all filled now and the tented city has quite an animated air. Besides a number of people from Wilmington there are also several families from other places.

Bathing again proved to be a popular diversion at the beach yesterday. There were a large number of excursionists at the beach for the day and they took advantage of the opportunity to take a dip in the surf.

Saturday's Greensboro Record: Mr. John W. King returned last night from a week's stay at Wrightsville Beach. Mrs. King and little daughter, who were with him at Wrightsville, stopped at Kinston to spend a few days with relatives there."

Included in the arrivals at the Oceanic Hotel yesterday were D. T. Cronly, Columbia, S. C., G. H. Brown, Huntersville; Miss Ewart, Charlotte; Misses Nellie and Mae Morris, Huntersville; Mr. and Mrs. Max Lazarus and Miss Leona Lazarus, Macon, Ga.; George Winecoff, Newton.

The addition of 180 lockers for the use of bathers at Lumina serve to keep the facilities here from becoming congested on such days as yesterday when there are an unusually large number who wish to take a dip in the surf.

Mr. Tom Dunham, "general manager and chief key clerk," of the Jefferson Hotel, of Birmingham, Ala., is spending several days at the Seashore Hotel. Mr. Dunham is well known to the traveling public having for years been connected with leading hotels in the South. He visits the beach every summer and has many friends here who are glad to greet him.

The "Surprise pie" at Lumina tonight will be a new and novel feature and is sure to attract much interest. Many pretty favors will be placed in a large receptacle having the appearance of a mammoth pie Strings will be attached to them and the participants will be allowed to chaw them out in this way. Miss Chanler and Mr. West will give one of their popular exhibition dances also.

Included in arrivals at the Oceanic Hotel yesterday were: L. T. Grantham, Maxton; J. P. Mitchell, Lumberton; H. G. Williams, Atlanta; R. M. McNeill, Jr., Marietta, Ga.; J. F. Armistead, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. M. Stern, Mrs. M. Werthemer and Miss Ruth Werthemer, Birmingham, Ala.; M. B. Kirkpatrick, Montgomery, Ala.; John D. Berry, Raleigh; Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Campbell, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Hooper, Atlanta; Miss Ethel Carter, Wallace; W. E. Dendy, Gainesville, Ga.; Miss Annie Turrentine, Greensboro; Mrs. E. Brown, Ballard, Ala.

Included in the arrivals at the Seashore Hotel yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Breece, Pembroke; Miss Addie Townsend, Baxley, Ga.; B. S. Middleton, Florence, S. C.; Mrs. W. S. Loftin and Miss B. Loftin, Bowden; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pancake, Lexington; J. W. Hudson, R. E. Gorree and C. C. Gorree, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. J. H. Minge, Miss Martha Minge and J. H. Minge, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Pleasants Hobbs, Athens, Ala.; W. C. Cunningham, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Marie Kimbrough and E. P. Kimbrough, Greensboro, Ala.

Three rousing big numbers are scheduled for the Lumina motion picture bill tonight at the most famous joy spot in the South. "The Hand that Rocks the Cadle," a big Edison drama introducing some big screen stars, heads the bill and will be found right up to now in every way. "The Conscience and the Temptress" is a big Selig dramatic number, one of the deeper dramatic character that must surely appeal to every lover of the drama. A rousing Essanay smile is "The Real Miss Loveleigh," one of the biggest comedy machines of the year.

The concerts at Lumina by Don Richardson's New York Orchestra yesterday afternoon and last night were largely attended not only by residents on the beach but by many people from Wilmington and elsewhere. Both were on hte same elsewhere as those given on previous occasions and were much enjoyed. Especially so was the medley of patriotic airs played last night in which the national anthems of the different European countries now at war were played. It was a striking coincidence that all the nations now at war are represented by the different members of the orchestra.

On interest to music lovers throughout the State will be the announcement just made that Don Richardson and his New York Orchestra will make a brief tour of the State next month. The tour will come after the close of the highly successful season, the orchestra is now enjoying at Lumina. Owing to the fact that Mr. Richardson can spare only a few dates, the tour will be brief. The precise itinerary has not been announced, as the request for concerts by this splended musical organization, which is considered the equal in quality of any in New York, have been so many it has been difficult to map out the tour. It is hoped, however, to complete the dates of the tour within the next two weeks. Mr. Richardson being a native of this State naturally has many admirers. He is not only a violinist of marked ability but as a conductor has won the approval of critical New York.

THEATRICAL

It's just one big scoop right after another at the most popular of all amusement centers, the Bijou, and every day during the week which will be inaugurated this Afternoon at 1 o'clock will bring some new and big surprise in the way of an exceptional, entirely-out-of-the-ordinary offering the big, bright, new movies.

Today's mammoth bill is headed by one of the greatest dramatic masterpieces of the year, a two-reel picture entitled "The Mad Man's Ward." This is one of the most thrillingly exciting and dramatic pictures of the season, and featured in the title role is none other than our own popular bewitching screen favorite, Miss Florence Lawrence. The story is of the ward of an old Hermit on an island in mid-ocean, Flarence being a waif whom he has found and raised, and the only person in the world whom the old hermit loves. It is a big story that takes two full reels to tell, and will be found one of the most thrilling dramas you have ever witnessed.

"Sparrow of The Circus" is a rousing American picture in which the comedy and tragedy of cirucs life is wonderfully and powerfully revealed from behind the scenes, and features Miss Vivian Rich in a leading role.

One of the biggest drawing cards on today's big bill is a rousing Powers picture "The Tangle" which features none other than Francis Ford and Grace Cunard, who won so many admirers by their work in "Lucile Love, The Girl of Mystery." This popular pair of screen stars will be seen at frequent intervals at the Bijou, and at no other picture show in Wilmington, and this is the first of the series.

Tomorrow that magnificent spectacle, in four reels, "For the Honor of Old Glory" will be on, followed by a big special feature which will be announced in tomorrow morning's paper. This is the most wonderful picture of the war in Mexico that has ever been staged, or of any war, for that matter.

Week of Surprise.

With a big bunch of five reels of both the latest and greatest films, because it will accept no other, the Grand Theatre will today inaugurate what is going to be a week of swell surprises and tremendous things for the people of Wilmington. Theatre-goers can safely count on each day being a great artistic triumph. Every day the present week the Grand will offer a special feature in connection with its regular bill, so that Grand goers will be given the very best. What the Grand claims is always found to be true, because the Grand is the theatre of both quality and quantity, and the joy spot that does the real big things.

The swell shop on today will be lead in the joy-riding by a 3-part film, Edison's "The Man in the Street," the downfall of a rich clubman, his degradation and what caused his reform and atonement. A splendid cast will appear, including Mare MacDermott and Duncan MacRae.

A close second to this film success today will come "An Elopement in Rome," the scenes being laid in picturesque Italy and the film drama featuring those popular Thespians, Ruth Roland, Marshal Neilan and John E. Brennan.

And here's another great one for today, one that should not be missed on account of the war-times. It is the latest issue of the Hearst-Selig Pictorial Review, which presents the latest current events in moving pictures. Its a big educator as well as superb entertainer. Bear in mind, too, that the Grand is the place of solid comfort.

—Mr. J. C. Springer, who has been on an automobile tour of Virginia and several northern states with the family of Col. A. J. Gray, of Richmond, his son-in-law, telegraphed last night from New York that he was leaving there at once for Wilmington, in respone to a telegram announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Wm. E. Springer. He is expected Tuesday morning.

NEGRO KILLED LAST NIGHT

Aaron Hunter Struck by Suburban Car of Tidewater Power Co. At 17th and Dock Streets.

Aaron Hunter, colored, 27 years old, was struck by a suburban train composed of two cars of the Tidewater Power Company, which was coming into the city in charge of Motorman L. M. Austin, and instantly killed just east of the intersection of 17th street and Perry avenue at Carolina Place last night at 9:18 o'clock. The negro, who was a chauffeur for Burnett's garage, had been down the Scott's Hill road on a trip and had wrecked his machine, and had been brought as far as 17th street in a machine by Mack Pridgen, another negro.

It is suposed that he was sitting down on the track either pulling off or putting on his shoes as one of them was still off when he was struck by the car. Motorman Austin stated that he had already slowed down the two cars of the train for the road crossing and had also blown the signal for the crossing. When he saw the negro on the track he threw on his emergency brake but was not able to stop the cars before the negro was hit. After striking the man the cars were stopped just as the rear one had passed by Hunter, the body having been knocked to one side of the track near the rail.

The force of the impact almast severed the head from the body broke his collar bone and inflicted numerous bruises about his body. After being viewed by Corner John J. Fowler the body was turned over to W. C. Arnold, the colored understaker, and taken to his place of business on Sixth street. Here it was examined by Dr. Ernest S. Bulluck and Drs. John Kay and J. W. Alston, two colored physicians, who stated that they found no signs of drink. An inquest will be held at the courthouse this morning at 10 o'clock by Coroner John J. Fowler.

Hunter who was better known as "Frog," lived with his mother, Flora Hunter at Uo. 808 North Seventh street. He had been employed at Burnet's garage for some time.

Coroner Fowler place d Motorman Austin and Conductor Reese, who was in charge of the front car, under arrested pending the holding of an inquest and they each gave bond in the sum of $500.

The negro Hunter had been for a drive in one of Mr. Burnett's machine on the Scott's Hill road and is said to have had as passengers five or six other negroes, all of whom were more or less injured. The machine, a Studebaker five-passenger car, was almost completely wrecked, and had not been towed in up to an early hour this morning. The five or six negroes, all of them more or less injured, were brought to the city by Mack Pridgen, a colored car owner who ran his machine for hire.

WARRING NATIONS ARE IN ONE ANOTHER'S DEBT.

Indebtedness of Several Countries Runs Far Into Billions of Dollars.

(Indianapolis News.)

Before any general war is entered into the European nations must count the cost. Reference to the Italian-Turkish war—a "little" war by comparison—shows that vast sums of money will be needed to place in the field a single army corps or one fleet of battleships. The two Balkan wars added millions of dollars to the national debts of Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro—debts already out of proportion to the size and resources of the countries. Servia, in the present war with Austria-Hungary, is thus heavily burdened, while the stagnation of business, the neglect of agriculture and the depletion of the labor supply by violent death, translated into wealth amount to a staggering sum.

Triple Entente's Debt $15,000,000,000.

The high cost of living which is pinching the workman is also driving the war departments and naval boards to sore straits. Battleships and armies require millions. These millions are not to be had off hand. There must be loans, and before loans are possible lenders must be found. If the six great powers of Europe should be plunged into war each must borrow money. The statesman's Year Book for 1913, published in London and recognized as a statistical authority, places the United Kingdom's gross national debt at £724,061,947, a sum equivalent to $3,620,309,735. The French debt, at the last obtainable reckoning, amounted to $6,511,579,955, and Russia's national debt in 1913 was $4,222,858,880. Add these sums and we find that the total indebtedness of the three nations in the entente amounts to almost $15,000,000,000.

Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The indebtedness of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy appears on the face of the figures to be less staggering. A peculiar financial arrangement exists between Austria and Hungary whereby each contracts its own loans. Austria has a general debt of $1,077,632,420 and a special debt of $1,471,172,565. Hungary's consolidated debt amounts to $1,150,000,000. Italy's obligations equal $99,199,260. Germany's imperial debt amounts to $1,131,414,175. Together the indebtedness of the members of the alliance amounts to something less than $4,000,000,000. Germany's position, however, is not so satisfactory as the figures would indicate, for the separate kingdoms, grand duchies, principalities and free cities of the confederation have separate debts.

No Nationalization of Capital.

The imperial debt is really only a fraction of the colossal whole. The national debt of the Kingdom of Prussia alone amounts to $2,357,218,510. The other units are burdened heavily, the total sum being $3,895,133,070—and this in addition to the regular imperial debt. The German States are liable for the imperial obligations, and the empire, when financing an imperial war, must consider the debts of the units. Of course, a large portion of the debts of the various nations is offset by investments. There is no absolute nationalization of capital. German money is to be found invested in England, British in Germany, French in Russia, and so on. In times of peace the nations have been lending to one another. In times of war, when each is at the other's throat, to what treasury can they turn for assistance?

Johannesburg, Aug. 15.—Arrangements practically have been completed for the visit of a French lawn tennis team to South Africa. It is expected that the team will be composed of the well known players DeCugis, Germot, Gaul, Poulin, Madame DeCougis and the American player, Miss Ryan. The tour will begin in October and extend into December.

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A. E. Brown

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MEANS OF DISCHARGING FOREIGN MISSION DEBT.

Discussed by Presbyterians in Conference at Montreat.

Asheville, N. C., August 16.—Means of discharging the Presbyterian foreign missions debt were discussed at a conference held at Montreat today, in which ministers, elders and deacons participated. The conference was held in the afternoon and all those present were asked to help in the payment of this debt. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was announcel that plans had practically been completed for the meeting of the obligation. Dr. H. E. Kirk, of Baltimore, Md., preached at the morning service today and Dr. Edward W. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., at the evening service. The evening service, thirty-five missionaries were on the platform and were introduced by name by Dr. S. H. Chester, of Nashville, Tenn.

FUNERAL OF MRS. OTTEN.

Services From Home and St. Paul's Lutheran Church Saturday.

The funeral of Mrs. Anna M. Otten, widow of the late Diedrich Otten, whose death occurred suddenly at her home in this city Friday morning, was conducted from the residence, No. 308 North Fifth street, Saturday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock, and from St. Paul's Lutheran church at 5 o'clock, by Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church.

The services were attended by many friends and there was a profusion of floral tributes. The interment was in Oakdale cemetery.

Smashed Into Buggy.

While returning from church last night about 10:30 o'clock, on the Castle Haynes road, near the place of Mr. B. B. Trask, Mr. Herbert Darden and his mother were thrown violently from a buggy in which they were riding by a negro automobilist who was driving at a terrific rate of speed. The buggy was completely overturned, but marvelous to say, neither occupant of the buggy was seriously hurt. The negro driver and a number of negro passengers drove on without giving assistance. Mr. Darden and his mother were brought to the city by Mr. Trask.

During the past few days, shipments of grapes have been coming in to local dealers from the North Italian farmers of the St. Helena Colony, in Pender county.

Skin Without Wrinkles Now Easy to Have

There's no excuse for any woman having wrinkles now. It has been found that a simple mixture of saxolite and witch hazel has a remarkable action upon the deepest wrinkles, no matter what their nature, whether caused by worry, habitual frowning, a debilitated condition or the ravages of Father Time. This harmless remedy, which anyone can easily make and use at home, acts both as an astringent and a tonic. The combined effect of tightening the skin and heightening its vitality is to immediately affect every line and wrinkle, keeping the cuticle smooth and firm as in youth.

The proportions are one ounce saxolite (powdered) to one-half pint witch hazel, ingredients which are found in every drug store. The solution should be used as a wash-lotion. It is equally effective in disposing of flabbiness of cheek and neck, as well as sagging below the eyes.

(advertisement.)

A HEALTHY, HAPPY WIFE

is the greatest inspiration a man can have and the life of the family, yet how many homes in this fair land are blighted by the ill health of wife and mother!

It may be backaches, headaches, the tortures of a displacement, or some ailment peculiar to her sex which makes life a burden. Every woman in this condition should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, to restore her to health and happiness.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

ceived at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., September 1, 1914, and then opened for purchasing miscellaneous condemned property. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C.

GRAND

TODAY

5 — BIG REELS — 5

THE LATEST

Hearst-Selig Review

Edison's Three Part Masterpiece

"The Man in the Street"

With Marc MacDermott, Duncan McRae, Gertrude McCoy and Mrs. Wallace Erskine.

Kalem Offers

"An Elopement in Rome"

With Ruth Roland, Marshall Neilan, Victor Rottman and H. L. Forbes.

ADMISSION ONLY 5 CENTS.

"THE MAD-MAN'S WARD"

Mammoth Two-Reel Feature Drama, Featuring Miss Florence Lawrence.

"SPARROW, OF THE CIRCUS."

The Comedy and Tragedy of Circus Life in a Rousing Drama.

"THE TANGLE"

A Rousing Powers Picture, Featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.

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This Will be the Last Week of Stieff's Sale. You Better Hurry

WE still have a few exceptional bargains left, enough to afford you a good selection, and at prices that range to suit almost any purse, they having been specially priced for this particular occasion. Should you contemplate the purchase of a piano at this time, a visit to our warerooms will more than repay you for your time and trouble; incidentally, you will see several of the finest instruments for the money that have ever beeen sold here.

PARTICULARLY GOOD BARGAINS.

We have a number of pianos priced from $150.00 up as high as $275.00; each and every one of which is a genuine bargain; good pianos not only in name, but as to tone quality and durability.

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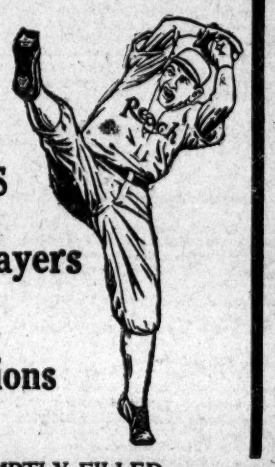

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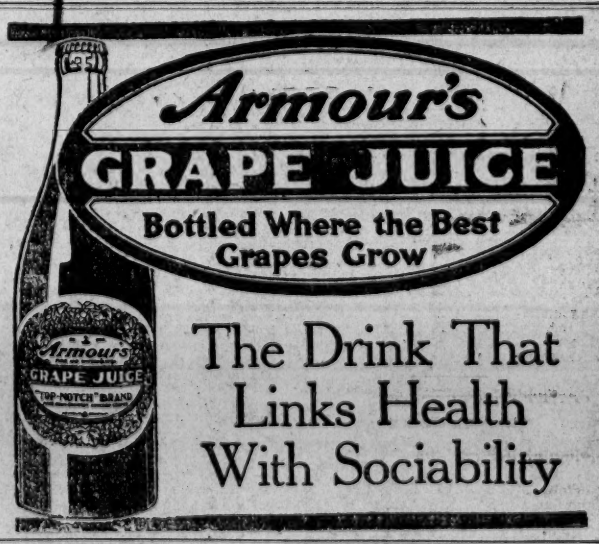

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::SPORTS::

IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES

AMERICAN

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	69	35	.664
Boston	59	47	.557
Washington	56	49	.533
Detroit	55	53	.509
Chicago	55	56	.495
St. Louis	52	54	.491
New York	48	59	.449
Cleveland	36	77	.318

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

At Cleveland 6; Detroit 13.
At St. Louis 1; Chicago 3.
2nd: St. Louis 9; Chicago 7.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Washington at New York (2).
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

SIX PITCHERS USED IN BATFEST AT CLEVELAND.

Tigers Defeated Naps Thirteen to Six Off 11 Hits.

Cleveland, August 16.—Scoring eight runs today in the first two innings with the aid of only two hits, Detroit beat Cleveland, 13 to 6. Three of the runs were scored on a wild pitch. Cavet was the only one of six pitchers used who pitched good ball.

Cleveland . . . .104 000 100— 6 10 4
Detroit . . . . .443 000 200—13 11 1

Blanding, Coumbe, Morton, Dillinger and Egan; McCreery, Cavet and Stanage.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO DIVIDE DOUBLE HEADER.

First One to Three; Second Nine to Seven—Fast Playing in First.

St. Louis, August 16.—St. Louis broke even in a double header with the Chicagos today, losing the first game 1 to 3, and taking the second, 9 to 7.

St. Louis . . . .001 000 000—1 5 2
Chicago . . . . .000 010 020—3 4 3

Leverenz and Leary; Cicotte and Schalk.

Second game—
St. Louis . . . .140 200 00*—9 14 1
Chicago . . . . .004 300 000—7 12 3

Hamilton, Mitchell and Agnew; Scott, Benz, Lathrop, Wolfgang and Mayer.

SIR THOMAS NEARS AMERICA

New York, August 16.—The steam yacht Erin with the Shamrock IV Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's cup was 65 miles Southeast of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M. today. The Shamrock is on her way here from Bermuda.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Southern League.
At New Orleans 2; Birmingham 3.
At Memphis 1; Nashville 2.
At Mobile-Montgomery, rain.

American Association.
At Louisville 2; Indianapolis 1.
At Columbus 7; Cleveland 8.
2nd Columbus 5; Cleveland 1.
At St. Paul 3; Minneapolis 1.
2nd: St. Paul 0; Minneapolis 4.
At Milwaukee 6; Kansas City 1.

International League.
At Baltimore 3; Rochester 0.
2nd: Baltimore 0; Rochester 13.
At Rocky Point, R. I.: Providence 8; Toronto 2.
At Newark 2; Montreal 1.
2nd: Newark 7; Montreal 3.
At Jersey City 3; Buffalo 4.
2nd: Jersey City 10; Buffalo 5.

How They Stand

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Birmingham	70	52	.574
New Orleans	66	50	.569
Mobile	64	57	.529
Atlanta	57	53	.518
Nashville	60	57	.513
Chattanooga	58	60	.492
Memphis	50	68	.424
Montgomery	44	63	.411

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charleston	29	20	.592
Albany	28	21	.571
Savannah	26	23	.531
Columbus	27	23	.540
Augusta	26	25	.510
Columbia	24	28	.462
Macon	20	23	.465
Jacksonville	16	33	.357

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Norfolk	30	18	.625
Roanoke	25	17	.595
Richmond	24	21	.533
Petersburg	21	22	.488
Newport News	20	26	.435
Portsmouth	15	27	.357

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Durham	59	38	.608
Charlotte	59	40	.596
Winston-Salem	53	41	.564
Raleigh	40	57	.412
Asheville	42	57	.424
Greensboro	27	59	.305

NATIONAL

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	58	43	.574
Boston	54	46	.540
St. Louis	57	52	.523
Chicago	54	51	.514
Brooklyn	48	54	.471
Philadelphia	48	55	.466
Pittsburg	47	55	.461
Cincinnati	47	57	.452

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

At Chicago 1; St. Louis 6.
At Cincinnati 3; Brooklyn 6.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

New York at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

DODGERS DOWNED REDS SIX TO THREE.

Yingling Was Hit Hard While Reulbach Pitched Good Ball.

Cincinnati, August 16.—Reulbach pitched good ball today and Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati, 6 to 3. Yingling was hit hard while Reulbach held Cincinnati hitless until the fifth. In the ninth three hits and a man hit by pitcher netted the locals three runs.

Brooklyn . . . .100 020 030—6 14 1
Cincinnati . . . .000 000 003—3 4 1

Reulbach and McCarty; Yingling, Lear and Clarke.

SAIER'S HOME RUN SAVED CHICAGO FROM SHUT OUT.

Slim Sallee Was Going Good and the Cards Won Easily.

Chicago, August 16.—St. Louis bunched hits with Chicago's misplays and won again today, 6 to 1. Sallee was in fine form. Saier's home run saved Chicago from a shut out.

St. Louis . . . .110 112 000—6 11 1
Chicago . . . . .000 000 010—1 6 3

Sallee and Snyder; Cheney, Zabel and Archer.

BOSTON BRAVES' SPURT CREATES A SENSATION

Stallings Men Bound for the Top.

Other Pennant Contending Teams Look Upon Bostonians' Rapid Strides With Much Apprehension.

New York, August 16.—Major league baseball interest centers in the sensational spurt of the Boston Braves towards the top of the National League standing.

George Stallings' men, whose upward trend has been watched with more or less apprehension by clubs ahead for more than a month, outdid expectations of their warmest admirers in the closing days of the week, by running the champion New Yorks off their feet, routing them in every game of a three-game series. The Braves now are but three and a half games behind the McGrawites and playing at a clip which bids fair to land them at the top in short order, as the Giants appear to be wobbling in all departments.

St. Louis and Chicago are tied, only two games behind Boston and a spurt by either with a slump by the Braves would do damage to the Bostonians' hopes. The rest of the teams still are in the ruck, with Cincinnati occupying the celler position.

The American League race is much an affair of the Athletics with the rest comparatively nowhere. There seems little prospect of any club preventing the Mackmen with their eleven game lead from participating in the next world's series. They have won 25 out of their last 28 games. Boston and Washington are fighting for second position with the Red Sox having the better of it. Detroit has been slumping with both Chicago and St. Louis picking up again.

Mobile's Slump the Feature in Southern

DROPPED FROM TOP TO THIRD PLACE, NEW ORLEANS TAKING PINNACLE.

Atlanta, August 16.—New Orleans took the lead over all clubs in the Southern Association during the week just closed forging ahead of Mobile which dropped to third place after occupying front position for several weeks. The Pelicans won four of their six games, while Mobile lost five of its six. Birmingham by winning five and losing one game advanced. Atlanta remained in fourth place with a slight margin over Nasheville, the latter having taken fifth place from Chattanooga. Memphis and Montgomery again brought up the rear of the procession in the order named. Rain fell on many contests, only 24 having been played, not counting those scheduled today which means many double headers within the next two weeks. Mobile's unexpected slump and the remarkably good record of Birmingham were the prominent features. A wider percentage margin now separates first divisions teams which heretofore have been closely bunched.

FEDERAL

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	60	48	.556
Indianapolis	57	48	.543
Baltimore	56	48	.538
Brooklyn	53	46	.535
Buffalo	52	51	.505
Kansas City	46	56	.451
St. Louis	48	60	.444
Pittsburg	47	62	.431

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

At Chicago 0; Baltimore 1.
At Indianapolis 21; Pittsburg 6.
At St. Louis 3; Buffalo 2.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS SCORED 21 RUNS OFF PITTSBURGH

Scored Ten Runs in Eighth Inning by Heavy Hitting.

Indianapolis, August 16.—Indianapolis defeated Pittsburgh 21 to 6 today by batting the ball hard and often. Indianapolis scored ten runs in the eight through good stick work and excellent base running.

Indianapolis. . .013 022 310x—21 24 3
Pittsburgh. . . . 101 001 210—6 12 3

Falkenburg, Wood and Rariden, Warren; Leclare and Berry.

JOE TINKER PROTESTS BUT TO NO AVAIL

Finished Games Which Baltimore Won, Under Protest.

Chicago, August 16.—A home run by Bates and Bailey's pitching gave Baltimore a 1 to 0 victory over Chicago today. Bailey struck out twelve men. Chicago finished the game under protest. In the eighth inning with one man on base, Umpire Van Syckle called time but Bailey was in the act of delivering the ball and Zwilling hit over the fence. Manager Tinker claimed two runs should be credited to Chicago, but Van Syckle ordered Zwilling to bat again and after nearly forfeiting the game Tinker concluded to play it out.

Baltimore. . . . .000 001 000—1 9 0
Chicago . . . . . 000 000 000—0 4 2

Bailey and Jacklitsch; Johnson and Wilson.

GROOM WAS HIT HARD BUT GOOD FITLDING WON

St. Louis Took Opening Engagement With Buffalo, Three to Two.

St. Louis, August 16.—St. Louis today took the first game of the series with Buffalo 3 to 2, the contest running into ten innings. Both Groom and Anderson were hit consistently but good fielding held down the score.

Buffalo. . . . .100 100 000—2 10 0
St. Louis . . . . .000 100 010—3 13 2

Anderson and Blair; Groom and Simon.

LONG NEEDED WANT FILLED.

Work on Gas Plant at Wilson to Be Begun Within Short Time.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., August 16.—According to the terms of the franchise granted to the Southern Gas Improvement Company work was to have started Saturday. In a letter received from Charles E. Pugh, managing director of the company, assurance is given that work will begin within a short time. The plant is to cost $100,000 and will fill a long needed want in Wilson.

Mrs. Zethia Allen, white woman, was locked in the county jail Saturday for safe keeping. Mrs. Allen is apparently insane and an examination has been ordered.

One of the Wilson housewives states that she has not purchased an ounce of fresh meat since the chautauqua in June. During the sessions of that gathering Mrs. Yarnall delivered a series of lectures on the value of foods and the house wife in question has provided meals for her family, nine in number, and has used vegetables, eggs, bacon and fruit.

STEAMER LINE FROM MOBILE TO SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

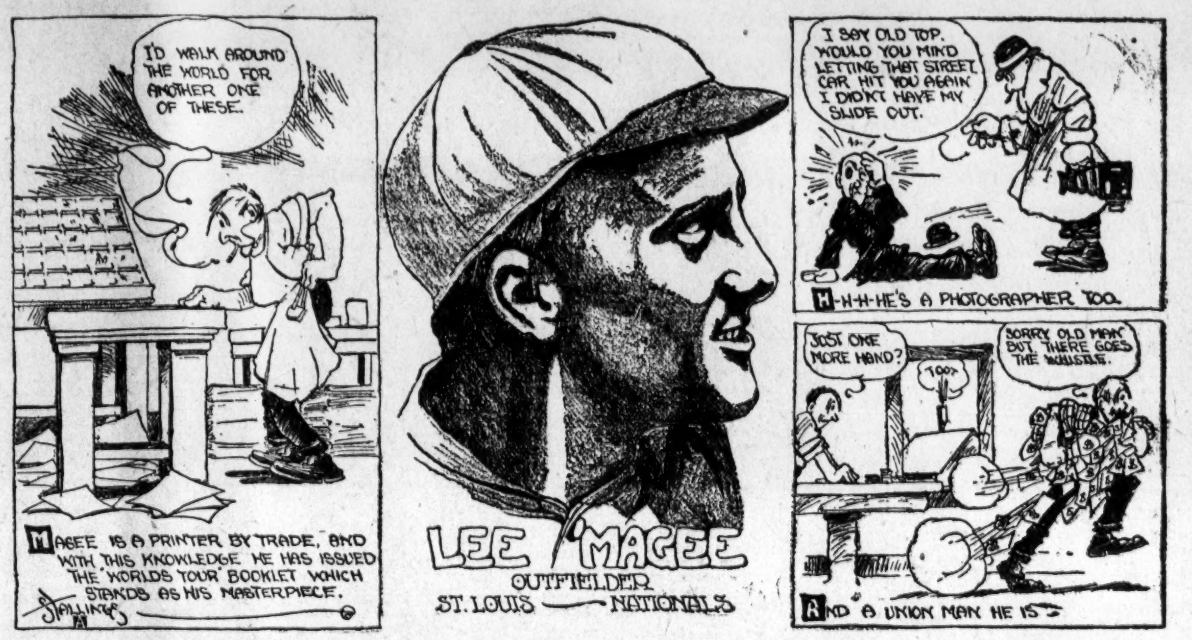
New Line Just Established Promises Extended Trade Facilities.

Mobile, Ala., August 15.—Opportunity for increasing trade with many important points on the Caribbean Sea has been given to Southern manufacturers and merchants by the recent establishment by the Seeburg Line of service between Mobile and Venezuela and Colombian ports. Three new steamers, making fortnightly sailings from Mobile have been placed in this service.

C. L. Chandler, South American agent for the Southern Railway and affiliated lines, reports that the trade of the United States with Colombia and Venezuela is increasing rapidly and that many of the exports to these countries are manufactured in the South. The United States vice consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, reports that the merchants of that city are making efforts to prepare themselves for the increased business relations with the Southern States of the United States resulting from the new service from Mobile and this same renewal of interest is doubtless taking place at other places where the Seeburg Line will stop.

The growing importance of Mobile as a port for trade with Central and South America is shown by the fact that there is now direct and regular communication from Mobile by various steamship lines to Argentina, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Colombia, Cubia, the Dominican Republic, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guatamala, Jamaica, Martinque, Mexico, (Progresso) Panama, Porto Rico, St. Cristopher, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela. A direct service between Mobile and Porto Rico has just been inaugurated by the steamship Massapeque of the new York & Porto Rico Steamship Company.

STARS * * * * * By Stallings


I'D WALK AROUND THE WORLD FOR ANOTHER ONE OF THESE.
MAGEE IS A PRINTER BY TRADE, AND WITH THIS KNOWLEDGE HE HAS ISSUED THE 'KORLDS TOUR' BOOKLET WHICH STANDS AS HIS MASTERPIECE.
STALLINGS
LEE 'MAGEE
OUTFIELDER
ST. LOUIS — NATIONALS
I SAY OLD TOP. WOULD YOU MIND LETTING THAT STREET CAR HIT YOU AGAIN I DIDN'T HAVE MY SLIDE OUT.
H-H-H-HE'S A PHOTOGRAPHER TOO.
JUST ONE MORE HAND?
SORRY OLD MAN BUT THERE GOES THE BUSSES.
AND A UNION MAN HE IS

GRIDIRON GAME NOW BARELY A MONTH AWAY

Spectre-Like Football Beginning to Stalk Baseball.

Coaches and Candidates Studying The Rules Anew—Soon the Trakling Dummy Will Sway and Tremble.

New York, August 9.—Spectre- like football is beginning to stalk baseball. Although the prospective pennant winners and world's championship contenders are yet in the making the gridiron game is barely a month away. Coaches and candidates for the eleven are studying the rules anew and soon the tackling dummy will tremble and sway under the clutch of the eager player, for on Saturday, September 19, the initial call to mimic conflict will sound and from then until the first Saturday of December football will rise and wane in its short but active reign.

Viewed from every angle the approaching season promises to be a most remarkable and record breaking period in the gridiron sport. More than 2,000 colleges and high schools are scheduled in the east, south and middle west, and contests are to be played on every day except Sunday during the two and one-half months of the football cycle.

Not in number of games alone is the coming season depending for its fame, however, for the 1914 campaign will witness features that cause football to stand out with unusual prominence. Many spectacular intersectional contests are scheduled, including the Harvard-Michigan game. Both Yale and Princeton universities will dedicate new and mammoth stadiums. A host of former famous players will appear as coaches and cities to which big football games are unfamiliar will entertain elevens, notably Washington where the Army-Navy game will be played.

As has been the case for several years the Carlisle Indians and the Albright College eleven have the honor of opening the season with the game set for Saturday, September 19, Cornell follows close on their heels with the game against Ursinus on the following Wednesday, and on the succeeding Saturday Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and a host of other elevens in various parts of the country swing into action. Early in October the Middle Western and Southern university teams don moleskin and from all points of the compass will some the sound of thudding pigskin and the clash of tackler and runner.

Before the month closes the premier elevens of the country will begin to meet foes worthy of their best efforts and the season will be at its height. The schedule for the middle Saturday of October is typical of the increasing activity. Carlisle plays Pittsburg; Amherst meets Trinity; Princeton faces LaFayette; Chicago lines up against the State University of Iowa; Oregon will oppose Washington State; Wisconsin and Purdue clash, and the United States Naval Academy will establish a precedent by journeying to Philadelphia to play the University of Pennsylvania eleven.

From this date on the big games follow rapidly. Saturday, October 24th, finds among other prominent contests: Harvard vs. Pennsylvania State; Cornell vs. Brown; Princeton vs. Dartmouth; Chicago vs. Purdue; Michigan vs. Syracuse; Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle; Williams vs. Trinity, and Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson. The final Saturday of the month will witness the biggest intersectional game of the season when Michigan plays Harvard at Cambridge. Other sections, however, will not be lacking in feature contests for Cornell and Holy Cross play at Ithaca, Chicago and Wisconsin at Madison; Carlisle and Syracuse at Buffalo; Dartmouth and Amherst at Hanover; Princeton and Williams at Princeton; Notre Dame and Haskell Indians in North Dakota; Vanderbilt and Virginia at Nashville; Yale and Colgate at New Haven, and Pennsylvania and Swarthmore at Philadelphia.

The opening Saturday of November will find the college elevens of all sections on edge for the championship games of the season. Close to 150 games between rival and well matched teams are scheduled, the principal feature contests being: Minnesota vs. Wisconsin; Yale vs. Brown; Pennsylvania vs. Michigan; Mississippi vs. Tulane; Tennessee vs. Vanderbilt; Pennsylvania State vs. Lehigh; Wesleyan vs. Williams, and Carlisle vs. Holy Cross. In the East at least the attention of the majority of football followers will be centered upon the Harvard-Princeton game at Cambridge.

The second Saturday of November will be a red letter day in football. Princeton opens the new Palmer Memorial Stadium with the Yale game; Cornell goes to Ann Arbor to play Michigan and Carlisle to Chicago to face the strong and spectacular Notre Dame eleven. Harvard has Brown as an opponent; Syracuse and Colgate clash; Illinois and Chicago meet in their annual conflict; Pennsylvania and Dartmouth do likewise, while Virginia and Swarthmore; Wesleyan and Trinity, Washington and Oregon, and a score of other big games round out the day.

The football classic of the year will be played the following Saturday, November 21, when the teams of Yale and Harvard meet. Unusual features mark this game, for it will serve as the dedicating attraction of Yale's new stadium, generally termed "The Bowl" a depressed circular structure built to accommodate 60,000 spectators. Dartmouth and Syracuse play at Boston; Lehigh faces LaFayette; Chicago and Minnesota clash; Wisconsin and Illinois are opponents and many other games feature the day. The Cornell-Pennsylvania match is the premier attraction in the East on Thanksgiving Day, but other sections have equally interesting games. Notre Dame plays Syracuse in the latter college's stadium; Virginia and North Carolina meet at Richmond; Vanderbilt and the University of the South at Nashville, and Louisiana and Tulane at New Orleans.

The season closes with the Army-Navy game at Washington on the following Saturday, and the game between the two United States training academies is expected to take an added picturesqueness in its capital setting. For years those who are most interested in giving this contest a real governmental sanction and atmosphere have sought to have the game between the soldiers and sailors played at Washington. Philadelphia, Princeton and New York have all entertained the Army and Navy corps and it is a fitting climax to a most unusual and spectacular season that this game be played at the Nation's capital.

Followers of track athletics are looking forward to an international contest during the National championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be decided at Baltimore, Md., next month. Except something unlooked for should intervene, England's premier sprinter, W. R. Applegarth, is expected to come over and measure strides with America's fastest men, of whom Howard Drew is easily the swiftest. A meeting between Applegarth and Drew at 100 and 220 yards would prove a wonderful attraction. Many of the experts think that Applegarth's recent showing, around two turns in 21 1-5 seconds for the furlong, stamps him as a likely winner at that distance, but few are of the opinion that he would be able to take Drew's measure over the shorter trip. The American officials are very anxious to bring these men together and it is hoped that they will not meet with disappointment.

INCREASING EASE AND HOPE IN SITUATION.

End of Second Week Finds Financial Matter Much Improved.

New York, August 16.—The end of the second week of enforced idleness in the stock market disclosed increasing ease and hope in the general situation. In the securities market much of the tangle created by the collapse of prices has been helped by private settlements. Of the commitments outstanding at the close of business on July 30 it is said that fully 90 per cent. have been concluded in a manner satisfactory to buyers and sellers. Efforts to establish an "outside" market for listed securities failed.

The financial district is as much concerned regarding other lines of business as it is in the future of the securities markets. The embargo on shipping has given an almost unparalleled setback, as disclosed by week's bank clearings, which show a country-wide decrease of 20 per cent.

There still exists a diversity of opinion among bankers a sto the best means for the discharge of this country's foreign obligations.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.
August 17, 1914.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 78 degrees; at 8 P. M., 79 degrees; maximum, 85 degrees; minimum, 73 degrees; mean, 79 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, 6.87 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 2.4 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair Monday; thunder showers at night or Tuesday in west portion; fair in east.

The Port Calendar, Aug. 17, 1914.

Sun rises . . . . . 5:35 A. M.
Sun sets . . . . . 6:57 P. M.
Day's length . . . . . 13 hrs. 22 min.

The Tides.

	High Water. AM.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	6:20	6:58	1:36	1:32
Southport	3:55	4:32	10:20	11:17
Masonboro Inl	3:44	4:21	10:00	10:57

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.
Sunday, August 16, 1914.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	86	—	.0
Asheville	cloudy	82	58	.0
Atlanta	pt cldy	88	66	.0
Augusta	pt cldy	88	72	.0
Birmingh	clear	88	68	.0
Boston	clear	82	—	.0
Charleston	cloudy	88	74	.0
Charlotte	pt cldy	90	68	.0
Chicago	cldy	80	—	.06
Galveston	pt cldy	86	80	.14
Jacksonv.	rain	90	70	.38
Memphis	clear	86	—	.0
Mobile	cldy	84	70	2.22
Montgom'y.	cldy	88	70	.0
New Orleans	cldy	90	72	.66
New York	pt cldy	80	—	.0
Oklahoma	clear	86	—	.0
Palestine	rain	86	68	.84
Pittsburg	cldy	84	—	.0
Raleigh	clear	92	70	.0
Savannah	rain	90	70	.02
Shreveport	cldy	78	—	.16

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.
List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Kylemhor (Br.), 1,932 tons, McIntosh; Henry Whyte.

Str. Singapore (Br.), 2,736 tons, Taylor, Henry Whyte.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 2,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Norfolk (Br.), 2,504 tons, Scott, Henry Whyte.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,872 tons, Linke, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. Calhoun E. Ross, 375 tons, Coulbourn, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

SAYS AIR FLEET WILL ATTACK PARIS IN DARK.

German Officer Predicts That Bombs From Dirigibles Will Terrorize.

(Chicago Daily News.)

An airship attack upon Paris, by the German fleet of huge Zeppelin and Parseval war dirigibles that will lay the city in ruins was predicted by a German military officer who visited the headquarters of the German consul. The attack of the air fleet would be made under cover of a moonless sky and would change the Parisian night to terror without warning, the officer asserted.

"People have been wondering," he said, "why no word of aggressive moves has been heard of by Germany's fleet of dirigibles. Well, the fact of the matter is that since operations have begun in earnest the moon has been full or nearly full every night, and the Germans were unwilling to risk sending their airships abroad. The next week or so will find the nights moonless, and it is not at all improbable that a fleet of them will leave the German boundaries after nightfall and, sailing over Paris, drop a deluge of bombs. The distance could easily be made there and back in the hours of deepest night."

THE COTTON SITUATION.

Technical Phases of Contract Situation Satisfactorily Adjusted.

New York, August 15.—It is exceedingly gratifying to be able to report that marked progress has been made during the week in satisfactorily adjusting the technical phases of the contract situation. It is unquestionably of vital importance to the entire cotton industry that normal trading conditions should be restored with as little delay as possible, thereby removing one of the serious obstacles to an early resumption of business on the Exchange.

Cotton growers of the South and, in fact, all interests relating to them in a business way, are facing a crisis on account of Europe's inability to absorb our surplus cotton, and unless some way can be found to offer the producer domestic market facilities before the crop begins to move in volume his present serious predicament will be greatly intensified. Financial aid to permit of a gradual marketing of the new crop can be depended upon, but it is the Exchange facilities which are needed to bring buyer and seller quickly together. Already an amendment to the currency bill has been introduced in Congress which provides that "notes or drafts or bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based upon cotton stored in warehouses shall be available as the basis for additional circulation notes to an amount not exceeding 30 per cent. of the outstanding capital nad surplus of the banking association in whose behalf they are issued."

This in effect makes cotton warehouse receipts commercial paper within the scope of the emergency currency act and is designed to enable banks in the South to lend money on such receipts and rediscount them. The first problem is to take care of about 300,000 bales during the current month, 500,000 bales or thereabouts during September and at least 1,500,000 bales in the month of October. This, however, should not be a particularly difficult proposition provided our manufacturers awake quickly to their extraordinary opportunities. The stocks of cotton goods in this country are moderate and no imports are likely for the present.

Home mills, therefore, have a clear field as far as domestic consumption is concerned, and in addition the markets of Latin-America and the Far East are open to them without competition for the first time. It is true that there are but 31,000,000 active spindles in the United States, but their capacity could easily be augmented 50 per cent. and there is little question that if converters would extend their operations to the limit profitable markets would be found for such increased output in Central and South America alone. The benefits resulting would be lasting. Once opened up to our goods, these new markets would be secured, in a measure, at least, for all time. Domestic spindles consume on an average about 500,000 bales of cotton a month. If then the monthly consumption were increased 50 per cent. to 750,000 bales, the early season's arrivals would not be a weight upon the market and, such an adjustment of demand to supply would stabilize prices at a level insuring a fair profit to the producers.

The American manufacturer has never been slow to take advantage of changed conditions to increase his output in new fields and it is reasonable to suppose that awake as he must be to the present situation no stone will be left unturned in an effort to grasp the present golden opportunity for increasing our textile trade permanently in other countries. Granting then that such will be the case, there seems good reason to believe, especially in view of the probably successful efforts of our government and the banks to adjust credits and finances to the disturbed conditions, that further price demoralization in cotton will be avoided and a better condition of affairs will exist just as soon as the market is relieved of weak accounts which are still to be settled.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

TWO COTTON CROPS GROWN IN ONE YEAR

Seed From First Planting Sown for the Second Crop in California.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 16.—Cotton picking is on in Imperial valley, the Union reports, and the pickers are averaging 400 pounds a day. Correspondence from Imperial says that the first bale in the United States to be ginned this year was from the ranch of Ivey Brothers, near Caexico, on June 17. The seed from this bale was planted at once and by Nov. 1 cotton will be picked again.

ELON COLLEGE, HER PAST AND PRESENT

Interesting Story of Growth and Service.

(By Mamie Bays.)

Twenty-four years of successful service in the education of the youth of the country is the record already attained by Elon College, one of the leading educational institutions of the South. Founded in 1887, it received its charter from the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1889 and in 1890 it opened its doors for the reception of students. Every year of the life of the college has been crowned with success and each succeeding year has proven more successful than the one preceding, in point of attendance of students, ability of the faculty, general equipment for work and splendid accomplishment in the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual life of the scores of young men and young wome nwho constitute the student body.

Elon College stands for the education of both men an dwomen and the training of both in the same class room, teaching both the same course of study required for graduation has proven a distinct success, and the eager desire to excell as shown by both men and women has been such that in each it has been a stimulus to the other. So rapidly has the number of students increased that 386 were enrolled the past year, representing sixteen States, from New York to Florida, and the promise for the next school year, which will begin on September is that the number of students will be much larger than last year and that a larger number of States will be represented.

The ideal location of Elon College—sixty-four miles west of Raleigh and seventeen miles east of Greensboro—on the North Carolina division of the Southern Railway running between Goldsboro and Charlotte—has had no little part to play in the history of success which this college has attained. It is possible for the students here to enjoy the advantages of town life without the temptations of the same and to possess at the same time the freedom of the country. So desirable is the climate and so healthful the condition of the community that during the past eight years there has not been a death in the student body of the college and rarely has there been a case of serious illness. This latter statement is emphasized by the fact that while in one o fthe buildings the college possesses a well equipped infirmary, it never has been used, nor is a medical fee included in the expense account of the students.

Nothing is left undone by the faculty and trustees of the college to develop in the students' health of body, health of mind, health of morals and health of spirit and distinct success has crowned this effort. As far as it is possible to maintain the same in so large an institution, the spirit of the well regulated home prevails in the government of the college and considerate interest is taken in the development of the young men and young women as individuals as well as in that of the student body as a whole. Above everything else, "the effort is being constantly made to cultivate Christian character, grounded upon fir mprinciples of right, a high sense of duty, honor and propriety, and an earnest love for the truth. The honor system of government is emphasized in the college life and it has been fully justified many times over. When students register upon entering the college, they sign thus an agreement to obey cheerfully the regulations of the college and to do whatever they can to upbuild the spirit and tone of the institution. Failure to keep this agreement is deemed sufficient cause to request the withdrawal of students from the college, but in very few instances has it been necessary to make this request, as very few students have failed to keep in harmony with the college spirit.

There can be very little knowledge of Elon College without knowledge of the already well known "Elon Spirit," and no one can remain in the college community without being impressed with the helpfulness of this spirit, which, briefly expressed, is the spirit of fair play, of gentility in all things, of moderation and temperance, of mutual helpfulness and human brotherliness, of equality and fraternity and manliness and womanly gracefulness, of emulation in right doing, of respect for the rights and attention to the obligations of college mates, of deep and vital piety, of consecrated religious and Christian character;" and it is to the emulation and emphasis of this spirit that much of the success of this college is due. The dominance of the "Elon Spirit" is commended frequently in words similar to those of Marshall A. Hudson, founder of the Baraca movement, when after a recent visit to th ecollege, he wrote as follows: "I have spoken to many colleges. I have found at Elon what I have never found quite so prominent before, a spiritual attitude and desire to learn of spiritual things. There was manifested a desire for deeper spiritual things." After a similar visit, Karl Lehman, field secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, described Elon's spirit as "the most genuinely Christian" of any of the colleges he had visited in the six years of his work as field secretary to colleges.

Included in the campus of the college is twenty-five acres of land, much of this being covered by native trees of different varieties which add much to the picturesque feature and make the campus easily one of the most beautiful in the South. The college buildings, seven in number, are substantial, attractive and full yequipped with every necessity and convenience for doing the best college work. Every building is well supplied with fire escapes. The college has its own water system and electric light plant and the quality of light and water is the best. The value of the college buildings is $300,000. The East dormitory for young men, and the West dormitory for young women, equal in every way the boarding department of any high-grade college. The expense of board to students not financially able to mee the cost at the domitories has been greatly reduced as the result of the erection of two new buildings. The Young Men's Club House and the Ladies' Hall. In the club house the boys can secure meals for the entire college year for $60 and in the ladies' hall room and board is furnished the girls, with laundry, water and light included, for $60.67 for the year. The kitchen and laundry in the hall are equipped with all modern conveniences and girls who desire to do so, lessen their expenses by boarding here and sharing the domestic work of the hall.

From the beginning Elon College has held out the helping hand to boys and girls not financially able to meet the expense of most first-grade colleges and yet desiring this grade of education. Every year additional ways are provided to help such boys and girls to obtain an education as the result of devoting a part of their time to work provided them by the college.

Competent critics have pronounced the new gymnasium for men, located on the second floor of the new building erected recently by the alumni of the college, to be the best equipped gymnasium in the State. Equally well equipped is the gymnasium for young women, located in the annex of the building known as the West dormitory. An athletic field of first-grade furnishes much additional pleasure. This college takes no part in professional baseball, but the students enjoy the game among themselves. In basketball this college won the State championship the past year.

The curriculum of Elon College is that of the standard college and the degree of bachelor of arts and that of bachelor of philosophy are conferred upon students who meet the proper requirements, also the degree of master of arts upon graduate students who meet the requirements for the same. In addition to the regular courses of study provided by the college, there are provided also four music studios, an art studio, an expression studio and a well equipped domestic science kitchen. A new concert grand piano has been purchased and will be placed in the college chapel at the opening of the next session. There are also four splendidly equipped laboratories—chemical, physicial, biological and geological—and these are invaluable to many students, both regular and special.

Additional advantage to the literary and social life of the students is furnished in the library, the two literary societies for men and one for women and the well supplied college reading room. In addition to the college church and Sunday school, the religious life of the students is greatly aided by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavors, the missionary societies and for the ministerial students especially, the ministerial association.

The record already attained by Elon College in the training of young men and young women gives larger promise in the future to this institution of learning which endeavors to develop to the highest standard of accomplishment and usefulness physical, mental, moral and spiritual nature, and endeavors to give to the world as citizens men and women who are thoroughly prepared for life—not those who merely "dream" and "drift," but those who "have hard work to do and loads to lift," and in the doing of the same are strong.

The president of the college is Dr. W. A. Harper and he is assisted in the work of management and teaching by a faculty of twenty-four teachers. Every member of the faculty represents some one of the best known universities of the country.

WAR OF SIX POWERS IS THE GREATEST IN HISTORY

Loss in Human Life May Be Nearly 2,000,000 Men and Destruction of Property and Other Forms of Wealth Will Reach Billions.

(Alexander Wenyon Samuel, in New York World.)

The Six Powers War, as history will call it, will prove by far the costliest as well as the bloodiest in all time.

For today the engines of war, alike in their price and destructibility, outrange to an incredible degree any that have ever been employed previously. Guns that have an accurate range of nearly 10 miles, shells that can lift more than 10,000 times their own weight, bomb-dropping aeroplanes that can hover directly over fortifications impregnable to direct attack, submarines that may prove more deadly even than superdreadnoughts and all these controlled by powers aggregating in population more than 500,000,000 people whose sinews of wealth are in billions almost beyond computation, there indeed is the world climax, the stage set for the vast pageant of death.

The war will be on land and sea and it is quite conceivable that the Triple Entente may secure victory at sea to be deprived of its fruits by disaster on land.

And the difficulty in making any estimate of the probabilities of success lies in the fact that both on land and sea there will be employed instruments of war that never before have been tried.

New Mode of Warfare Puzzles.

No one today really knows how a superdreadnought will stand up to torpedoes, or resist the dropping shells of the waterplane. "Naval air craft" is a new and seemingly contradictory term, but it will soon be a familiar one. And there will be demonstrated both the capacity of the dreadnought and also the dreadnought capacity to resist the mosquitolike attack of a waterplane or seaplane. There is nothing in naval history to guide in prognostication. All that happens will be quite new and make the whole history of sea and land fighting obsolete and useless, placing its volumes among romance.

The destructiveness of the present engines of war is so great that the sea fighting could not be prolonged through what at the time of the Armada were called "spacious days." But in view of the strength in population and resources of the Continent of Europe, the land fighting might continue for a very long time, and, most paradoxical of all, might result in a chess player's stalemate. But if one of the great triumvirate should appear to win a decided victory, it would be at a cost similar to that of a man who, to save his life, submits to an operation and losses his legs. For it will be a lamed and maimed Europe that will present itself again upon the world's commercial highways after the war. Lamed financially and maimed physically, the Europe of 12 months from now will have to be remapped and remade. Not the least probable result would be the overthrow of many thrones and the establishment of republicanism.

The Common People Blamed.

Let us roughly calculate the probable cost of war in terms of cash. It would be futile to attempt to calculate the costs of the war in men. It must be calculated in cash. Life is always to the war-crafty statesman the cheapest and most abundant substance in which he deals. Human life is not to him entirely an asset; he sees a way of security for his order of things in the slaughter of tens of thousands of the proletariat, and an antidote to the poison of socialism which would put and end to the system which permits him to make.

Yet the common people are not quite free from blame. They either cannot or will not think and, readily lending themselves to the idea of war, become quick and tragic tools. They submit to be driven on to the field of battle like dumb sheep, pathetically believing that they are serving their country when they are the dupes of men who have themselves been duped by a belief in a feudal authority alien to the modern spirit. But they will have to be considered after the poison and fever of war have run their courses and the mind has been cleared in the waters of sorrow and tomorrow. Enough for the present to try and calculate the stakes for which the rulers are playing in terms of cash and not in blood and tears.

War Would Cost Billions.

In the South African War Great Britain put 250,000 men into the field. That was the largest number she had operating at any given time, although she used altogether nearly 400,000. The cost of that campaign, which was on land only, was 250,000,000 pounds, or $1,250,000,000. That works out at about $5,000,000 per 1,000 men. In the Six-Power War, to which Japan might be added, probably Roumania, who can add 1,000,000 men, and Greece, who has already offered 100,000 troops, there would be forces on land and sea totaling up to 20,000,000. If the South African average be taken that would represent 100 billions of dollars.

Divide that figure by half and it is still too stupendous to be comprehended.

Ships of the dreadnought type cost approximately $12,000,000 each. Great Britain possesses probably 30, Germany probably 18, France 10, Italy 4, Austria 6 and Russia 8, the figures being a little uncertain as to those actually completed. But those figures, totaling 76, are very near and would represent $912,000,000. Probably the total in dreadnoughts and their ammunition alone would prove considerably over the billion mark.

Then there are first-class battleships, first class, second and third class cruisers and destroyers in hundreds, which, added to the submarines, would easily total half a billion dollars. So that the grand armada of the six powers would represent about one and a half billion dollars in capital expenditure as it rode into battle. The cost in shells and torpedoes is something almost too difficult to count, since one can form no estimate of the extent of the firing. But many millions would have to be added to cover this item. The coal of the fleet also would run into millions.

Cost of Life in Millions.

The estimate of lives probably to be lost or maimed in numbers, not in value, for that is not a consideration in the devil's game of war, is interesting. Despite the few really large engagements of troops in the South African war, nearly 25,000 lives were lost by wounds or disease, or 10 per cent of those put in the field. Here there would be great engagements with shells that have indefinitely multiplied their destructiveness and bullets that rain as never a hailstorm so furious. Should we reckon a less percentage?

Probably the percentage should be multiplied by three, but keeping it at 10 per cent, as in South Africa, that would mean nearly 2,000,000 men would be destroyed. The unit of the family in Europe being five, there would be fully 10,000,000 directly bereaved of husbands and fathers. Then calculate the cost of industry all the world over, of the total army taken from its activities, and all those who never will return, and one appreciates what a fine sport is war for those who make it.

WIRELESS BLUNDER LED TO A CAPTURE.

Operator's Signals Caught by British Cruiser Suffolk.

(New York World.)

Confirmation of the capture of the German tank steamship Leda, Captain Klenz, was given in this port by officers of the ships just arrived.

The capture of the Leda, it is said, was due to the enthusiasm of a wireless operator. The Leda was 180 miles from Bermuda when the operator flashed the message: "Is there anyone about?"

"Who are you? What is your position?" came back through space.

The obliging operator on the Leda promptly gave all the information asked. Three hours later the cruiser Suffolk steamed up and made the German a prisoner, taking her into dock yards at Grassy Bay, Bermuda. The members of the crew were made prisoners of war on Darrells Island.

Civilians at Grassy Bay mistook the Leda for the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd fleet, which explains the report of the capture of that liner.

The Leda is the first prize taken by the British on the Western Atlantic coast.

Maritime experts figured that the prizes of this war would break all records in the history of civilized warfare. As a general rule prizes are appraised and condemned by admiralty courts especially appointed and the total is divided among the captors on a pro rata basis fixed by the capturing government.

In the case of a long war the prizes have been distributed before the end of the conflict, each man on the captor ship getting a share of the "haul."

But at the British consulate it was said there probably would be no adjustment of prizes until the end of the war. It was added that a neutral power has the right of appeal if the judgment of the prize court injures its property.

An individual subject or citizen of "an enemy power" has the right of appeal if the prize court's decision injured him "because his property consisted of cargo carried in a neutral vessel or because the seizure was in violation either of the provision of a convention in force between belligerent nations or of an enactment issued by the belligerent captor."

The last clause will have important significance in this instance, because the British and German governments signed an agreement to permit the enemy's ships in their ports a certain time limit in which to leave after a declaration of hostilities.

It was hinted yesterday by German officials that all prizes captured will be subject to a general appeal to the International Prize Court, under an agreement signed by Germany and Great Britain.

IS DUKE BRITISH SUBJECT?

Interesting Question Being Asked in Washington and New York About Tobacco Millionaire—Has Changed Citizenship.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., August 16.—Has Jas. B. Duke, head of the American Tobacco Co., become a subject of Great Britain?

This story is being told in Washington and New York by friends of the former North Carolinian. Duke, it is said, becoming disgusted with the income tax and other legislation that was aimed at the trusts and millionaire individuals, took out papers and swore allegiance to the British flag. This, according to the rumor, is the reason that Cameron Morrison and S. V. Taylor, of Charlotte, and Attorney Perkins, of New York, made a visit to the State, War and Navy departments last week and urged this government to take steps to allow Mr. Duke to return to the United States, that he might "help the tobacco farmers of North Carolina."

The British government, just now, on account of that country being involved in one of the greatest wars of the world, have need for rich men like Mr. Duke; indeed, it is said, the British government is contemplating taking over and handling the tobacco business and, in this event, the experience of Duke will prove of great worth to England.

Waldorf Astor became a British subject, and if reports are true, "J. B. D.," of Durham, N. C., being determined not to be outdone by the distinguished New Yorker, followed his footsteps.

But there is no doubt that the former Durham tobacco king would very much like to gaze upon the goddess of liberty from the deck of most any old boat, just now, and there is no doubt that he is doing all he can to make this possible. P. R. A.

—While boarding the auto police patrol as it was passed slowly along Castle street early yesterday morning, Patrolman Rivenbark had the misfortune to slip from the step in the rear and he suffered a painful contusion of the right leg just below the knee as tthe result of sharp contact with the brick pavement. However, he was able to remain on duty during the day.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office. No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

WANTED—SHIPPING AND RECEIVING clerk for wholesale grocery house. Apply in own handwriting, giving references. One with experience preferred. Box 454, City. au17-7t.

LOST—$5.00 REWARD AT EVERGLADE Cafe for watch fob with declaimer's medal attached, engraved "Pender-Sampson." au17-1t.

PEOPLE'S HAND LAUNDRY OPENED for business Saturday, August 15th, 1914, with great success. 'Phone us your order and we will call for laundry. 'Phone No. 1560-W. People's Hand Laundry, E. G. Story, Prop. au16-2t

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER DESIRES position either in or out of city. Can also do the book work and take full charge of office. P. O. Box 307, City. au16-2t

WANTED — A 20 OR 25 H. P. PORTABLE boiler and engine. Must be in good condition and cheap for cash. H. L. Struthers, Grists, N. C. au16-2t*

WANTED—TO BUY ONE HUNDRED pigs, from four to six months old. Will pay best cash prices. J. C. Pretlow, Point Caswell, N. C. au16-2t*

SPRING CHICKENS, SPRING CHICKENS—All kinds of native and Western meat. Fruits, vegetables and fancy groceries. Nice lettuce and celery. Quick delivery. Palace Market, 108 S. Front, Phone 72. au15-tf.

FOR RENT—THREE WELL-LIGHTED, large and excellently located offices, just above, over new quarters, 215 Princess street. These offices have been put in first class condition; new walls, etc. For lawyer or insurance man they would be hard to beat. See King & Seagler, Phone 422. au15-7t

FOR RENT—BUILDING AND BASEMENT annex formerly occupied by Morning Star office. Twenty-two feet front by 60 feet depth; three floors. Possession given at once. Apply to J. H. Hinton, or at Morning Star office, 109 Chestnut street. ap8-tf

WANTED — STUDENTS TO LEARN telegraphy. Positions guaranteed. Big demand; only short time required; expert management. Terms reasonable. Board cheap. Charlotte Telegraphy School, Charlotte, N. C. au13-6t*

FOR SALE—PRINTER'S IMPOSING stone, several type cases and other printing material displaced by new equipment. Address Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C. je30-tf

FOR RENT — TWO CONNECTING rooms, unfurnished; newly papered, in cottage freshly painted and renovated, one block from post office; rooms connect with bath and have outside front and back entrance. Address "N. O. P.," care Star. au11-tf

BUTTER—PROTECT YOUR HEALTH by purchasing "Catawba Gem" Butter, packed in sanitary cartons containing one pound. Independent Ice Co., Distributors. au11-tf

NICE, COOL, NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board. All conveniences. No. 7½ South Second street. Phone 1116-J. au12-7t

WATERMELONS! WATERMELONS! Watermelons—Large, fresh country melons for sale at retail. Independent Ice Co., Distributors. au13-10t

CONCORD GRAPES FOR SALE BY leading dealers. See display ad. in another column for names of dealers. au11-8t

OLD PAPERS—A LIMITED NUMBER of old newspapers suitable for wrapping or placing under carpets or matting, for sale at five cents per hundred. Apply at Star office.

WAR DID NOT AFFECT UNCLE Charlie's prices on leather goods or G. & S. trunks. 'Phone 642, or call No. 6, South Front St. au13-tf

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE NEW bungalows at Greenfield Terrace. Beautiful design, well built; 8 rooms and bath; city water, gas, electric lights. Reasonable terms. 'Phone 1656-W. au8-tf

EGGS—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply the grocers with the "Ridgefield Brand Guaranteed Eggs," put up in cartons. Your dealer is authorized to give you twelve perfect eggs for a dozen. Order by name. Independent Ice Co., Distributors. au11-tf

FOR SALE — HOME GROWN CONCORD Grapes, by leading dealers. See display ad. in another column. au11-8t

NOTICE—HAVE YOUR TIRES REPAIRED at the Auto Repair Co., No. 211 North 2nd street. Full stock of tires and supplies always on hand. jy29-tf

FRONT ROOM FOR RENT — FURNISHED; southwest exposure; one block from post office. Gentlemen preferred. Call at 216 North Second street; 'Phone 773. au2-tf

FOR SALE — AT ONCE, FOR CASH, an up-to-date stock of drugs and fixtures, located on corner in center of town of Maxton, N. C., will be sold at once. For information and particulars, address E. L. Wooten, Receiver, Maxton, N. C. au1-tf

NOTICE—THE CAPPS-GRIFFITH Plumbing Co., has just received a car load of Warm Air Furnaces. Get ready for the cold weather. For metal roofing, slate or plumbing, see Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. jy23-tr

STORAGE! STORAGE!! WE HAVE storage for anything and everything you want in brick building, concrete floor, on belt line, until October 1st only. Rates, reasonable. Address STORAGE, Morning Star, City. jy16-tf

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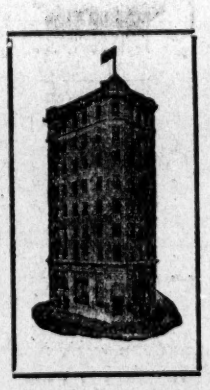

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And they asked me how I did it, and
I gave 'em the Scripture text,
"You keep your light so shining a
Little in front o' the next!"
They copied all they could follow,
But they couldn't copy my mind,
And I left 'em sweating and stealing
A year and a half behind.
—Kipling.